The Western Globe.

VOL. XI. CHARLES B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager. LACOMBE, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1916. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Coal

Dr. J. B. Harrington
V.S.

COAL! COAL!!
$5.00 Per Ton Delivered.
H. A. DAY.

FOR SALE—
A few Fine Calves.
Also one second-hand Car to trade. H. A. DAY.

Top prices for Grain can only be realized by using the
Thoroughly Reliable Fanning Mills
sold by
H. L. Brown

1917 FORD CARS

with the Improved Cooling System
Are Winners

The Price is **$555.00**
F. O. B. Lacombe

The roads are good now, and we can DELIVER a few cars.

NOTE—We have still some bargains in Buggies and Democrats

Morrison & Johnston, Limited

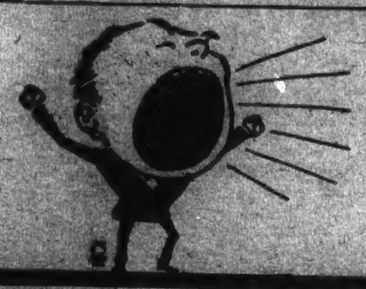
The Merchants Bank of Canada

CONSERVE THE LIVE STOCK OF OUR DISTRICT

FINISH THE FEEDERS IN LACOMBE

KEEP THE HEIFERS AT HOME

Total Assets One Hundred Millions



"Worth making a noise about"

QUALITY SERVICE

Our policy is to carry a Complete Stock of the Best Quality Lumber at the lowest price. Our Service is second to none.

ATLAS LUMBER CO., LIMITED
O. W. THORNE, Local Manager

HOLIDAY OPENING

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-FIVE

Christmas Joy goes with the satisfaction of presenting well-chosen Gifts. We have done the worrying this year in order that our Customers may have a Joyful Holiday Season.

YOU ARE INVITED

to come to Our Opening and inspect the large assortment of Beautiful and Useful Holiday Goods which we have assembled for your consideration.

You will not be urged to buy anything on Opening Day. We merely want you to see the goods and get valuable ideas and suggestions which will make buying easier when you are ready.

BRING YOUR FRIENDS WITH YOU

The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd.
D. A. Lothian, - - Manager

THE LEADING HARNESS SHOP

Splicing and Repairing Threshing Belts a Specialty.

A Full Supply of Blankets and Robes to Hand

Produce Eggs and Make Money by using Dr. Hess' and Clark's Chicken Spice and Louse Killer

All Kinds of Stock Tonic—Guaranteed

W. L. ELLIOTT
Nanton Street Lacombe

McLEOD'S

Toyland Opens Saturday, 25th

Loads of New Toys that Children Love. Bring the children just as often as possible —they enjoy seeing the Toys.

Silk Remnants

Values up to $2.25 For 75c.

Values up to $1.25 For 50c.

In Light and Dark Shades, and White. Lengths from ½ yard to 8 yards.

Women's Gloves in Variety of Styles

White Wash Kid Gloves are popular. 1.25

Fine Kid Gloves, in Black, Tan and White. 1.50

Mocha Finish Gloves and Mitts, with warm lining. 1.25 1.50

Wool Gloves and Mitts
40c., 60c., 85c.

Women's, Girls' and Children's Leggings in Good Variety

Women's White Felt Spats are popular. Price, 1.75

Women's and Girls' Black Leggings, knee lengths. 1.50 1.75

Children's knee lengths Corduroy Leggings, Red and Fawn. 1.25

Men's Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats
From $17.50 to $125.00

Values of a High Standard are Here

$25.00 Buys a Splendid Quality Black Dog Coat—

The Best Quality Dog Coat we have ever offered. A strong wearing coat.

$22.00 Fur Trimmed Coat

The Shell is Black Melton, and is lined with Curl Cloth and interlined with rubber.

Boys' Imitation Lamb Coat

A splendid Winter Coat, and a medium-priced one. Large Roll Collar. Sizes 10 to 14 years. Prices,

$11.00 and $12.00

Boy's Tweed Suits $7.00

Boys' Suit, tailored in Brown Mixed Tweed of good quality. Norfolk Style. Bloomers are full sizes, which saves many a rip.

BRITISH COLUMBIA APPLES
$1.50 per Box

We have a large stock of Finest Varieties, Delicious Dessert, and best Cooking Fruit. We are offering unwrapped loose packed stock at $1.50 per box.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN RAT COAT
$75.00

A Rat Coat is one of the most useful garments a woman can possess. They wear well, are good style, and this season's value is one of the best we have shown. Made of skins taken from Rats caught at the proper season, which gives the very best results. Lined with satin.

WOMEN'S WINTER COATS
$14.00 to $35.00

A variety of styles and prices of more than ordinary interest. The latest new styles are here, and at moderate prices.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WARM COATS $6.50 to $12.00

Made from Wool Coating, in shades of Navy, Copen, Red, and Brown, in styles suited to children of 6 years to girls of 16.

FRUIT FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS COOKING NOW IN STOCK

New Seeded and Seedless Raisins, Currants, Peel, Preserved Gingers, Figs, Dates, Etc.

Cranberries, 2 lbs., 25c.

Millinery Bargains

Any Trimmed Hat, value up to $15.00, for **$5.00**

Children's Trimmed Hats all reduced to - **95c.**

Untrimmed Shapes, worth up to $5.00, for - **95c.**

A New Lot of Women's Trimmed Hats, worth up to $5.00, for - **$1.95**

Gossard Front Lace Corsets represent the highest development in Corsets.

$2.50 Quality has a medium height bust, rather straight in outline, lightly boned, and long enough to corset the figure.

$3.50 Quality is more elaborate in design and finish, and far above the usual standard of value.

Crompton's Corsets

For Women who wear the back lace style we recommend

A-La-Grace

in all prices from

$1.50 to $3.50

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would gain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmas Drug Co., Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

James Richardson & Sons, Limited
GRAIN MERCHANTS
Western Offices - - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or 'phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by Sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED — Established 1857

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.
RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

Investigation Proves

that various disease germs have their breeding-place in the waste products of the body. Don't, then, let your bowels clog and throw these harmful germs back on the blood. Take no chances with serious illness. Keep your bowels free, and the bile regulated with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

which promptly and surely relieve constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sick headache. They are compounded from drugs of vegetable origin—harmless and not habit-forming. The experience of three generations show that Beecham's Pills prevent disease and are

A Great Aid to Health

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Men Wanted for the Navy

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Royal Navy

Candidates must be sons of natural born British subjects and be from 18 to 38 years of age.

PAY $1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit. Separation allowance, $20.00 monthly.

Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station or to the Department of the Naval Service, OTTAWA.

War News—One More Highland Battalion

STOP

and consider the duty you owe your country, your friends and yourself in this great war of right against might. Are you doing your part?

LOOK

around you and see how many of the men you know so well who are "doing their bit." Would you not be happier with them? When the boys return, which would give you the greatest pleasure—to cheer or be cheered?

LISTEN

to the voice that calls you to fulfil your country's pledge. Canada guaranteed to furnish half a million men, but 150,000 have still to be found. Some of the boys have been nearly two years in the trenches without a long rest.

The CAMERON HIGHLANDERS of Canada, who have already sent nearly 4,000 men to the war, are now raising one more Battalion, the 174th, under Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Osler, who has returned from the front to take Command, and they need 850 more men to complete their establishment. They have the finest quarters in Canada, a splendid organization, and an honored association with the "Queen's Own" Cameron Highlanders, one of the finest regiments in the British Army, whose Tartan and badges they are privileged to wear. What other unit can offer such attractions? Come and be one of the 30,000 men who will have worn the Cameron badges and colors during the Great War.

Transportation will be forwarded to recruits from outside points immediately on receipt of medical certificate from a local Doctor.

For further information write to the Adjutant, Captain J. F. Dunnet, at Minto Street Barracks, Winnipeg, or to Lieut. J. A. Stevenson, 202 Main Street, Winnipeg.

"Tanks" Invented in 15th Century

The "tanks," or "land-dreadnoughts," were anticipated, in idea at least, in the fifteenth century by the painter of "The Last Supper" and "Mona Lisa," Leonardo da Vinci. That all-comprehending genius, offering his services to the Duke of Milan, asked to be allowed to give proof of his efficiency in many things connected with the peaceful arts and the art of war, which he methodically enumerated, the sixth item in his list being as follows: "(6) I can also construct covered wagons which shall be proof against any force, and, entering into the midst of the enemy will break any number of men, and make way for the infantry to follow without hurt or impediment." The ninth item in his list of qualifications would have specially recommended him today: "For naval operations also," he wrote, "I can construct many instruments both of offence and defence. I can make vessels that shall be bomb-proof."

Mother (coming from pantry): Robert, did you pick all the white meat off this chicken?

Bobby: Well, ma, to make a clean breast of it, I did.

Lauder's Retort

Most actors are familiar with the galleryite who will persist in airing his views during the performance, but not many players can deal with him as effectually as can Mr. Harry Lauder.

Recently the great Scotch comedian had just finished one of his songs when he received a terrific encore. One enthusiast in "the gods," not content with demanding more, took it upon himself to tell Mr. Lauder what song he wanted him to give.

"'I love a lassie!'"

"'I love a lassie!'" he shouted. 'I love a lassie!'"

The comedian looked up at him for a moment, and then he shook his head.

"No, no," he said, "not you ma mon. If you did you'd ha' brought her wi' you."

After that the enthusiastic one was heard no more.—Dramatic Mirror.

The Private's Face

Shortsighted Officer: It's all right, my man, you can take off your mask now, the gas has passed.

Private: Beggin' your pardon, sir, I ain't got no mask on. — Passing Show.

Strictly British Virtues

A correspondent in the Nation has suggested that while the Germans have the intellectual virtues of diligence and system, the British, on the other hand, have the higher intellectual virtues of initiative and originality. It rather reminds one of Walter Pater's famous distinction between the "centripetal" Doric genius, which "ordered and systematized ideas, and the "centrifugal" Ionic genius, which was always flying off at tangent after new ideas. The former would correspond to the German and the latter to the British types. If there is anything in it, we may perhaps explain the British initiative by the intellectual and social freedom nurtured by nearly a thousand years of immunity from invasion.—Manchester Guardian.

Customer: Confound you! You've cut my ear.

Barber: Don't worry. It won't affect your hearing.

A Remedy for Bilious Headache.—To those subject to bilious headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at some time subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

Social Welfare Land Scheme

Will Place Families on 40-Acre Farms Under Best Conditions

With a view to establishing an ideal community settlement along the Greater Winnipeg water district line, the provincial government has co-operated with the G. W. W. D. Commission and acquired from the Dominion government three and one-half townships in the Birch River district, 72 miles east of Winnipeg. This land will be immediately placed at the disposal of intending settlers and will be allotted to them as 40-acre farms. Homestead conditions will apply, but only married men will be given the opportunity of taking up one of these small farms. Very great encouragements will be extended to the men locating on these farms by the provincial government. All preliminary improvements will be made, a schoolhouse erected, while the city of Winnipeg will purchase the wood taken from the land in clearing it. J. S. Woodsworth, director of Social Research Bureau for the three prairie provinces, will apply in practice his theories of improving social conditions.

The scheme is in the nature of an experiment of one of the popular solutions advanced to meet the problem of handling returned soldiers, and if successful the scheme will be carried out on a broader scale with the returned soldiers as the settlers.

The district which will be colonized is very fertile, and the settlers will be encouraged to go in for small fruit farming, poultry and hog raising. E. W. Kopecki has been appointed land settlement agent, and will also act as business agent in marketing the produce for the settlers.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

As Widow Watt bent industriously over her wash-tub she was treated to polite conversation by a male friend, who presently turned the conversation to matrimony, winding up with a proposal of marriage.

"Are ye sure ye love me?" sighed the buxom widow, as she paused in her wringing.

The man vowed he did.

For a few minutes there was silence as the widow continued her labor. Then suddenly she raised her head and asked:

"You ain't lost yer job, 'ave yer?" —Tit-Bits.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

She took a course of first-aid to the injured, and, after long and anxious waiting, the street accident she had earnestly wished for took place.

It was a bicycle accident, the man had broken his leg; she confiscated the walking stick of a passerby and broke it in three pieces for splints; she blushingly took off her underskirt for bandages and she was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd. When all was completed she summoned a cab and took her patient to the hospital.

"Who bandaged this limb so creditably?" inquired the surgeon.

"I did," she blushingly replied.

"Well, it is most beautifully done," said the surgeon, "but you have, I see, made one little mistake."

She felt terribly self-conscious.

"You have bandaged the wrong leg," he said quietly.—Baltimore Sun.

Careless Choice

"Mother, is gran'ma gran'pa's wife?"

"Of course she is dear."

"What did he marry such an old woman for?"

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

Weight of the Big Guns' Shells

It is estimated that the 18-inch guns of the British Navy will each weigh about 150 to 160 tons, and that the weight of the projectile will be about 2,900 pounds. The new 16-inch guns of the United States Navy will throw projectiles weighing about 2,100 pounds. The 15-inch gun carried by the Queen Elizabeth throws a shell weighing about 1,920 pounds. United States 14-inch shell weighs 1,400 pounds.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Just Eyes—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—50c box.

Zam-Buk

Training Schools For Farm Women

In several counties of England a system of short courses for the training of women in farm work has been adopted. The course takes two weeks, and the training consists of whatever work may be going on at the time, such as weeding corn, hoeing roots, milking, dairying generally, hay-making, etc. Students for dairying instruction are required to be at the dairy farm at 6 a.m., but the schedule for the general day runs like this: Rising, 6 a.m.; breakfast, 7 a.m.; assemble for work, 7.45; start work, 8; dinner, 12 to 1; cease work, 5 p.m.; meat tea, 5.45; bed time, 9; lights out, 9.30. Each student is required to pay five shillings per week toward the cost of board, lodging and instruction and is paid threepence per hour for work accomplished. It is stated that the wages generally more than cover the board and lodging fee.

SOLDIERS GOT RELIEF FROM SORENESS

Boys on the Border Relieved Their Pains and Aches with Sloan's Liniment

Once upon a time Norman Jones, serving in the National Guard at El Paso, returned to camp after a strenuous 15-mile hike foot-sore and leg-weary. He had not been long in active service and his shoulders, back and limbs felt the after-effects of marching.

Remembering Sloan's Liniment, Jones applied it to the sore spots and went to bed. He writes: "I arose the next morning feeling fine; in fact, I had entirely forgotten about the hike and went out for a four-hour drill in the sun as spry as ever."

Private Jones passed the experience along, and many a boy on the border relieved the agony of sprains, strains, bruises, insect bites, cramped muscles, rheumatic twinges, etc., by the use of Sloan's Liniment.

Easily applied without rubbing. At all druggists, 25c, 50c and $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

General as French Digger

A new story is going the rounds about General Birdwood, commander-in-chief of the Australian forces. It seems that at Gallipoli the necessity for digging the soldiers into shelter was so urgent that everybody was put to the job, even the General took a hand on more than one occasion. The weather was bad and the work hard, and one of the New Zealanders when questioned by General Birdwood as to how he found things, ventured to make a mild protest at the amount of trench digging to be done. "Well, my dear fellow," said the General, "I know it's pretty tough, but it's got to be done, and I'm hanged if I am going to do it all myself."

Such is his method, and every man who ever served under him loves him for his humor and comradeship.

Wrote Famous Song

Eben Rexford, Author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold," Is Dead

Word has been received of the death of Eben E. Rexford, author of the famous song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold." Mr. Rexford, who was 68 years old, died in a hospital at Green Bay, Wis., after an illness of three weeks. The inspiration for the song which made him famous came from his mother. In her youth she had beautiful golden hair, but as she became older it turned silver white. Rexford told his mother that her grey hair was becoming to her because she was somewhat sensitive about it, and was afraid that she was getting prematurely grey. The song and the music were written in 1870, when Mr. Rexford was 22. Three years later it was bought by a music publisher for $50 and Mr. Rexford received but $25 as his share. A great deal of money was made from the song, the first edition of which amounted to more than one hundred thousand copies. "Silver Threads Among the Gold" has a warm place in the hearts of the people. It has always proved popular on account of its simplicity and peculiar charm.

She Was Shopping

She had been sitting in the furniture shop for nearly two hours, inspecting the stock of linoleums. Roll after roll the perspiring assistant brought out, but still she seemed dissatisfied. From her dress he judged her to be a person of wealth, and thought it likely she would have a good order to give. When at last he had shown her the last roll he paused in despair.

"I'm sorry, madam," he said apologetically, "but if you could wait I could get some more pieces from the factory. Perhaps you would call again."

The prospective customer gathered her belongings together and rose from the chair.

"Yes, do," she said, with a gracious smile, "and ask them to send you one or two with very small designs, suitable for putting in the bottom of a canary's cage."—Chicago Journal.

Homeless

Dasher: How did you enjoy your vacation?

Jerome: Fine; the hotel where I put up didn't seem like a strange place at all. It had all the discomforts of home.

Complain of the Allies' Persistence

Shoe Is on the Other Foot When Huns Are Driven Back

When the Germans realized some time ago that their raids in neighboring countries in quest of hegemony and booty were definitely obstructed and that they had not only gained as much as they ever would gain, but would probably lose as time went on, they declared that there was no object in continuing the war. They have since then taken every possible opportunity to proclaim this view and to seek to gain sympathy by reiterating their assertion that they are ready to make peace, but that the English, for purely selfish motives, decline to stop fighting. It is also noteworthy that the devastating progress of the German armies through a neighboring country is always spoken of as a glorious and victorious advance achieved by the valor of heroic German warriors, whereas efforts on the part of a nation to drive the German marauders back to their own country are loudly proclaimed to be senseless murder. Nearly all the accounts in the German and Austrian newspapers of the Russian attempts to force back the enemy conclude with the statement that the Russians will have to answer before history for such a useless sacrifice of human life.—Berne Correspondence of the London Morning Post.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Pepper in "Tear" Shells

A Modern Horror Added to the War By the Huns

A new and frightful weapon of warfare introduced by the Germans is the lachrymal shell, and considerable speculation has turned upon the nature of the tear-exciting substance employed. It is likely, says the Lancet, that pepper has been used, judging from the reports of those who have been exposed to this baptism. Pepper has been used in civil affairs to bring about the surrender of persons who have shut themselves up and defied capture by ordinary means. The plan has usually been to burn the pepper on a shovel, and to direct the stream of irritating acrid fumes produced into the apartment.

The tear-exciting constituent is probably capsicine driven out of the pepper by heat. Common pepper, cayenne pepper, or the dried chilli gives off an extremely pungent vapor which is absolutely irrespirable and exceedingly irritating. It is reported that the enemy is paying a very high price for pepper, and it has been assumed that the condiment was wanted for use in this way as an offensive weapon, but it is quite conceivable that paprika, or red Hungarian pepper, suits their purpose better. Large quantities of this pepper are grown in Hungary, where it is a very favorite condiment, having the qualities of a mild cayenne. Tear shells are a modern horror added to war, but protective measures are comparatively simple to adopt.

The Toll of the Guns

According to the British Treasury, the war is costing Great Britain $53,000,000 a day. In September the total casualties on all fronts were officers 5,439, men 114,110. The Overseas News Agency estimates that the combined French and British losses in the Somme battle up to September 15 amounted to about 500,000.

Best Liniment of All Destroys Every Pain But Never Burns

"How thankful we are to get hold of such a wonderful household remedy as Nerviline," writes Mrs. E. F. Lamontagne from her home near Wetaskiwin, Alberta. "In this far-away section, far away from a doctor or druggist, every family needs a good supply of liniment. Nerviline is the best of all. It destroys every pain, but never burns. We use Nerviline in a score of ways. If it's rheumatism, aching back, pain in the side, sciatica or stiff neck,—you can laugh at them if you have lots of Nerviline handy. For earache, toothache or cramps I don't think anything could act more quickly. For a general all-round pain remedy I can think of nothing more valuable and speedy to cure than Nerviline."

The above letter is convincing—it tells how reliable and trusty this old-time remedy is. Nerviline for forty years has been a household word in Canada. Scarcely a home in Canada you can find without Nerviline. Every community has its living examples of the wonderful curative properties of Nerviline which will cure pain and aches anywhere in the joints or muscles. It's penetrating, soothing, warming and safe for young and old to use. Get the large 50c family size bottle; it's the most economical. Small trial size 25c at any dealer's anywhere.

Slightly Ambiguous

The grammar school principal went from room to room explaining what to do in case of fire. The pupils listened with respectful attention until he came to his final instructions, then smiles and giggles disturbed the principal's serenity.

"Above all things," he said, "if your clothing catches fire, remain cool."—New York Times.

What He Did

"What do you do when you go home late at night and find your wife waiting up for you?"

"Wish I hadn't gone home."

"Made in Canada"

DOMINION RAINCOATS

Best for Quality, Style and Value. Guaranteed for all climates.

DOMINION — ASK YOUR DEALER

The High Calling of Motherhood

demands the utmost precaution in maintaining health at high efficiency.

It is doubly important and nothing in the world is so needful as *Scott's Emulsion*, good cheer and sunshine.

Scott's Emulsion makes the blood rich and pure. It contains the vital flesh-building and bone-building properties and insures abundant nourishment. It strengthens the nerves and creates energy and vitality during this period.

Expectant and nursing mothers always need Scott's Emulsion.

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT 15-81

Folk Lore of London

The Present Day Belief in Charms and Amulets Is Astounding

Investigating folk-lore, legends, customs and superstitions, and collecting visible evidence of the same, has been the special hobby of Mr. Edward Lovett for many years. The results of his travels and inquiries in London alone may now be seen in one of the strangest exhibitions ever brought together, illustrating the folk-lore of London.

The extent of present-day belief in charms and amulets is astonishing. How many Londoners, for instance, know what a "witch ball" is? Yet, according to Mr. Lovett, witch balls are often found hung up in small sweet-stuff shops, in South and Southwest London, "for luck"; and very seldom will their owners part with them, although many are unaware of their old meaning.

These witch balls are made of brown colored glass, and are generally about the size of a cricket ball. They are suspended by means of a little metal ring cap. In the old days the balls were hung up to drive away evil spirits. The same custom is recognized in France and Italy; and in Constantinople every self-protecting druggist suspends in his open shop front, glass balls as large as footballs.

Among other objects to be seen in the exhibition are cat-skins, human teeth, horseshoes, donkey-shoes, "thunderbolts," acorns, a child's caul, a ship in a bottle, evil-eye Hebrew charms, and stones with natural holes.

Cat-skins are worn over the chest as a "cure" for rheumatism; teeth in little bags round the necks of infants are alleged to ease teething; "thunderbolts" protect from lightning, and so do necklets of acorns. Acorns are also regarded (not by the superstitious alone) as a cure for dysentery; while stones tied together and slung over the head-end of a bed "will most assuredly drive away the nightmare"—with the aid of a lively imagination and a simple diet.

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate stomach can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, because they promptly kill the worms that cause the pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

Battleships with Eighteen Inch Guns

Reported That Great Britain Is Equipping New Battleships With Monster Guns

Battleships equipped with 18-inch guns, three inches bigger than any now afloat, and two inches greater than the largest guns projected for the new battleships and battle cruisers to be added to the American navy, are under construction in Great Britain, according to unofficial advices, which are given credence by naval officials in Washington.

The big weapons are designed primarily, officials believe, for use against land fortifications.

As a means of developing floating forts, which could throw great projectiles into land fortifications out of sight over the horizon, the reported British venture in battleship construction is regarded by ordnance experts in Washington as having great possibilities. They estimate that shells weighing nearly 3,000 pounds could be used effectually, and point out that an eighteen-inch gun would have a range equal to, if not greater, than the average European coast defence ordnance.

The largest guns carried now by any naval vessel, so far as known, by records in Washington are the 15-inch rifles, mounted on some of the latest British, German and Italian battleships.

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The Prince's Answer

A nervous officer, who was afraid that the Prince of Wales might be injured through venturing into opposed positions, tried to restrain the Prince. The Prince, however, would not be restrained. At last, in despair, the officer said, impressively: "Think, sir, at least of your mother, the Queen." Irritated beyond endurance, the Prince cried, "Oh, rubbish! Isn't my mother just the same sort of woman as every other fellow's mother?"

Hints and suggestions are often more efficacious than heroic measures. A man in a barber's chair had a big claw on his watch chain.

"Bear's claw?" said the barber.

"Yes."

"I suppose you killed it yourself, sir?"

"Yes."

"How many balls did it take to kill him?"

"None."

"My goodness, did you kill him with a knife?"

"No."

"Then—then, er——"

"I licked him to death," said the man in the chair significantly.—London Notes.

North Dakota Scheme Tried in Saskatchewan

Organizing Farmers' Non-Partisan Political League in Effort to Control Legislature

Organization of a farmers' non-partisan political league is being attempted in Saskatchewan, and already, according to one official organizer, nearly 2,000 farmers have paid $15 each into a common fund. The organizer states that they intend to try and capture the legislature and use the credit of the province for the financing of their schemes, which include government-owned flour mills, elevators and packing plants. They also desire rural credit banks. The campaign will be carried on all winter, and the new league hopes to take the field at the next provincial election. The plan is imported from North Dakota, where the farmers captured the legislature three to one at the last state elections.

The weekly Bulletin, of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, gives prominence to a remarkable series of cures of leprosy on the Island of Cuba. It is claimed that Angel Garcia, a man who contracted the disease thirteen years ago, succeeded in discovering a perfect cure from a combination of herbs and drugs, administered in certain forms that had completely cured him. Many others have been cured. Qualified doctors have examined the "cures," and pronounced them entirely free from the disease.

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FINAL DRAMA IN TITANIC STRUGGLE WILL HOLD WORLD SPELLBOUND

THE ENEMY'S FOOLS PARADISE IS SHATTERED

Germany Still Cannot Give Up the Idea That Its Vast Military System Must Somehow Prove Invincible, No Matter What Forces It Has Challenged

John L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer, writes: The battle of the Titans has been joined. The final drama is opened and it will hold the world spellbound through act on act before the denouement comes near.

As I transmit this at one of the most exciting moments of the whole war, known events are big and strange enough to satisfy any appetite for sensation, if such a thing remains anywhere in this solemn time. But in addition to the facts the air is wild with report. Once again we are told reality in the Balkans will beggar the invention of playwrights and novelists, who seek their themes in imaginary kings, courts and political conspiracies.

The fact above all others is that Germany has awakened to realities at last. Rumania's blow shattered a fool's paradise. It is the fight for life on the part of two empires, and chiefly on the part of this formidable people which has, no doubt, made every error into which pride and vanity could lead a nation, but still cannot give up the desperate idea that its vast military system must somehow prove invincible, no matter what forces it has challenged.

We Allies, who have believed in taking a cool measure of the enemy, are under no deception. If we were, we should be unworthy to win. We would rather magnify our task than under-estimate it.

Germany's fight for life must necessarily be a large business. More than 18 months ago, when seeking to arouse my own country to the size of her undertaking, I ventured to say, and to repeat often afterward, that Germany was no more deceived about the issue of the war than was Britain about the cost, and that there would be a fight to stagger humanity before Germany went down.

Since the spring of last year that estimate has proved to be an accurate forecast. Britain knows the cost now — knows it better and faces it more grimly than the outer world even yet supposes. Germany does not yet admit the issue. She cannot afford to admit it. She is absolutely bound to deny that she is going to be beaten until she is beaten. But by her efforts and those of her opponents humanity has already been considerably staggered and is quite certain to be staggered more and still more by the end of this year's campaign and the crisis of the next.

One extraordinarily moral admission, however, has been already wrung from the enemy. Hindenburg's appointment meant several things, but was in the first case an open proclamation that the war of conquest has become the fight for life. All the elaborate calculations on which Germany, of the Hohenzollerns, was seduced into the struggle have broken down and the men who made them are disappearing.

The Hohenzollerns think of their house first. That has always been their tradition. Whatever the kaiser's belated step may do for his country, it is a shrewd stroke in the interests of the dynasty. The emperor, who got rid of Bismarck, would never until now permit any subject to overshadow himself. Why does he seem at the eleventh hour to acquire more humility? The subject now placed at the head of affairs as the military dictator and real national leader of Germany is summoned to a thankless task. If he succeeds lustre will be reflected on the dynasty itself as in the old way, when Bismarck and Moltke were the great managing agents of the crown.

But if Hindenburg fails, the whole weight of the blame is less likely to fall on William II. No one who is at all acquainted with the importance of dynastic politics in Berlin and Vienna will think this suggestion far fetched. Apart from all this, the kaiser has every reason for self-distrust, and whatever else may be said about Hindenburg, he knows his mind.

There has been, indeed, a series of ghastly blunders, showing what I have previously described as the blind side of German efficiency. Bismarck thought that the kaiser's temperament would be his doom and his country's—that it would be imbecile and fatal policy to challenge Britain and Russia together as well as France.

Germany threw away the last of her big chances by the catastrophic adventure against Verdun, while Russia was given time to raise her new power to a maximum in the way that brought in Rumania. There is not a soul in the central empires who does not now realize that the attempted invasion of Italy through the Trentino was a mistake as grievous as any, and the worst because prompted by the infatuated under-estimate of Russia which Falkenhayn seems to have shared with the Austrian, Conrad von Hoetzendorf.

The Power of Silence

A good deal of the power is with those who talk least. Listen to the ebb and flow of conversation round about you and ask yourself what difference it would make if most of it faded away to nothing. From any large gathering talk rises like smoke above a camp, and in the number there are those who are by no means facile in talk, who are nevertheless quick and clear-eyed and able to perform. Those who talk fast and much are open always to the suspicion that they let it all end then and there. Let no man mourn if he is denied the gift of eloquence. His word of wisdom perhaps outgoes and outdoes the influence of mere noisiness. He speaks from the place that he has made. His life is behind his counsel. His character validates and verifies his opinions.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Some Scotch yokels were enjoying the fun of the fair. Seeing an old fiddler in the street, a few of them went over to him, and one, handing him twopence, asked him to play the "Battle of Stirling Brig." The old fiddler took the money and went rasping away the same as before. The yokels getting tired of this, the spokesman again went over to the fiddler and said to him:

"Hi, man, that's no' the 'Battle of Stirling Brig.'"

"I ken," replied the old fiddler; "that's the skirmish before the battle."

The Frenzy of Despair

Teutons Will Not Accept Defeat Without Expending All Their Fury

The prospect of falling from the clouds, whence all the kingdoms of the earth lay at the nation's feet, into a vast camp of internment, is enough to fire the most sluggish citizen. It will nerve the arm of Germany, who in her own eyes is the super-nation; the chosen people of the "good old God"; nay, the spirit that brooding over the face of the world would have created it anew. Germany is force incarnated in a race, and therefore force is right, and Germany above all peoples. That creed is at once a political tenet and a religious faith. It is not a direct emanation from Prussian militarism, it is a fruit of the union of Prussian militarism with the latter-day German philosophy and pedagogy. Schoolmasters inculcate it. Clergymen of all faiths preach it, historians study the annals of mankind in the light of it. University professors expound it. Statesmen take it as the rule of their policy and the kaiser looks upon it as the object of his mission. In a word, it is the cement of German unity, the secret of German expansion, the mainspring of German enterprise and organization. Destroy that belief, blast that hope, thrust that goal beyond the reach of the Teuton, and the vast structure raised by the combined efforts of generations will collapse. Riches, ease, domination, will be snatched from the grasp that was closing on them. And that is the task which the Allies will have set themselves when they reject the coming peace proposals. To this the most terrible fate that ever befell a great nation, the Teutons will not resign themselves without gathering up all their strength and hurling it against the entente with the fury of despair.—London Daily Telegraph.

Russia's Arctic Port

New Port of Murman Gives Russia a Great Advantage

One of the great difficulties of the Allies in the past has been to secure for Russia ample supplies of munitions. Only two ports were available for the importation of supplies. One of these, Archangel, is not only remote from the battlefront, but in addition is closed by ice during the winter. The other, Vladivostok, while usually ice-free, is a long distance from the front. The activity on the eastern front, coupled with reports of the presence of German submarines in the Arctic region, shows that the enemy is alive to the tremendous advantages that Russia's new open port confers on Brusiloff's advancing armies.

Russia now possesses in the port of Murman, on the Arctic Ocean, an ice-free harbor between the White Sea and the North Cape which will solve her most formidable problem: the equipment of her new armies and the continual flow of supplies from foreign workshops. Owing to the moderating influence of the Gulf Stream, which is not felt at Archangel, the port of Murman, situated on the northern coast of the Kola Peninsula, is never closed by ice. Wooden quays to accommodate three large steamers have been erected, and the well-sheltered harbor affords anchorage for forty large vessels. The railway linking Murman to Petrograd is nine hundred miles long, as compared with a haulage of six thousand miles on the Trans-Siberian Railway connecting Petrograd and Vladivostok. The building of the Murman railway has been one of the notable achievements of the war. The difficulties encountered were very great. Much of the region through which the railway runs is practically uninhabited. There were no roads for the conveyance of materials and workmen, and in some places the survey led through heavy granite deposits and primeval forests. Great tracts of bog also added to the problems of construction. Over hundreds of miles the track is laid on piles. Already the line is virtually completed for the conveyance of munitions, and before the end of the year it will be open for general traffic.

Although the value of Murman port for war purposes cannot be overrated, its chief importance to Russia will be realized only when peace returns and the Empire of the Czar turns to the more profitable pursuit of a world-wide trade.—Toronto Globe.

No Disturbances

Mrs. Smith was engaging a new maid, and sat facing the latest applicant.

"I hope," said she, "that you had no angry words with your last mistress before leaving?"

"Oh, dear, no, mum; none whatever," was the reply with a toss of her head. "While she was having her bath I just locked the bathroom door, took all my things and went away as quiet as possible."

Bulging With Agricultural Wealth

The agricultural production of Canada for the year 1916 will exceed that of the banner year of 1913 by one hundred million dollars. Manufactures which in 1913 totalled $43,000,000 will jump to $242,000,000 in 1916.

Emigration After the War

There will be emigration, and the best thing we can do is to see that as far as possible the emigrants go to our own colonies. To bring that about will require not only aid from this country to the individual, but the help of all the colonies in making entrance to their lands as easy as possible. Here is ground upon which all the governments should work together to have a practical scheme in readiness for the end of the war.—Westminster Gazette.

His Examination

"I hope you will come out ahead, Bobbie. What are you being examined at this time of the school year for?"

"For adenoids."—Life

The British Navy

The Navy That Preserved the Liberty of the World

Prince Henry, brother to the kaiser, is quoted as saying that there have been no idle moments for the German fleet and that the visitor to Wilhelmshaven would be surprised to know the advances that have been made in the strength of the German navy. We are reasonably sure, however, that whatever the pace set in construction in German shipyards, that pace has been excelled in British shipyards. We have seen the best that Germany can do on land outmatched by the efforts of the British gunmakers; we have seen Germany overreached in aerial conflict; and the naval battle off Skager Rak suggested that British warships such as the Warspite were more than equal to the strength of Germany's great battleships. There is, of course, the single test by which the relative position on the high seas may always be proved, namely, that the British navy holds undisputed possession, and that the German fleet continues a close prisoner in the North Sea. What this has meant to the allied powers, as well as to the defense of British liberty, is well stated in La Petit Journal, of Paris, France, which says:

"Let no Frenchman deceive himself in this matter. If the struggle had been between France and Russia on the one side and Germany and her allies on the other, the German attack would have been a success. It is useless to cherish fantasisms when facts are there. Without Great Britain our ports were practically at the mercy of the enemy; our overseas communications practically cut off. Germany had made no mistake on that point. And if she now hates the British it is because she sees in them the direct cause of her approaching downfall. She declared war only because she counted upon the non-participation of Great Britain. She had worked for years to assure herself of this, had been prodigal in her advances to Great Britain, and when the moment came that she plunged Europe in the abyss in which it is now being ruined and exhausted, she thought herself assured that she had succeeded."

If France has been saved from the German autocrats because of the interposition of the British navy, so also has every nation and empire, whether belligerent or neutral, escaped for the same reason. — London Free Press.

Livestock Shipping

Marketing of Livestock Through Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations

It is doubtful if any branch of farm marketing has been carried on with a smaller capital investment than the marketing of livestock through co-operative livestock shipping associations. In Minnesota these associations are doing an annual business of approximately $18,000,000, with a saving of $50 to $60 per carload, and in many cases very much more. All this is accomplished with scarcely a dollar of capital. There are now something over 300 shipping associations in Minnesota, a very large number in Wisconsin, North Dakota, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska, and other states are getting well into the movement. The stock shipped from most of Minnesota, from North Dakota, and from part of Wisconsin is marketed in South St. Paul, while that further south finds its way usually to Chicago.

In 1914 reports were received at the university of Minnesota showing that the average amount of stock sold in a year was $71,875. These associations contain from 50 to 1,000 or more members, the most of them run from 100 to 200. The average amount of business done by them runs around fifteen to twenty cars per year.

The first co-operative livestock shipping association in the United States is said to have started at Litchfield, Minnesota, in 1908. The prime mover in this was H. L. Halverson, who has been its manager ever since. Its immediate success gave the start and has proven invaluable as a guide to many other new associations.—E. A. Wier, in Grain Growers' Guide.

Grain Screenings

Cleaning Grain at Threshing Time Is Practicable

In a bulletin entitled "Grain Screenings," issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture it is estimated that the loss entailed in shipping western grain uncleaned amounts to considerably more than half a million dollars. The following account of an experiment by a western grower should be of value in connection with the problem of eliminating the waste due to the shipment of grain subject to a dockage on account of screenings:

A Monitor cleaner and a five horse-power engine to run it were purchased and both mounted on an extra strong wagon gear. A 15-foot ordinary grain elevator was attached to the elevator spout to deliver the grain into a wagon or bin. Another box wagon received the screenings (mostly broken and shrunken grain). The cost of the entire outfit, including operation, repairs and interest on capital, was $1,195. The grower calculates that he saved on his 80,000 bushel crop 1,600 bushels of broken and shrunken wheat worth $960, freight on which to the terminal elevator would have cost $220, and haulage to the local elevator $64. He thus has a profit of $849. The outfit paid for itself in one year and he says is as good as when it started.

This experiment, it is argued, proves that cleaning the grain on a large farm is practicable, where one has his own outfit. On a medium sized farm where the threshing is hired out, it could not be done in the case of grain hauled directly to market. When the grain is stored on the farm before hauling, cleaning is practicable and advisable. The really practicable way for the whole country generally would be that the threshing outfits should include a grain cleaning attachment, as many of them now do a sheaf loading machine.

Any ordinary threshing machine if fitted with proper screens and carefully operated is capable of removing many of the smaller weed seeds that now constitute a considerable percentage of elevator screenings.

"A glance at this picture carries me back home."

"That's one way of heating the railways."

Fortifications on the Somme

Thiepval a Region of Subterranean Passages

Thiepval, fortified by the Germans like a veritable Metz, now in British hands, has been the subject of many reports and not a few legends since the war began. It has been described as the location of many secret gun emplacements, erected before the war began, underneath farms and semi-mansions.

The owner of one chateau was alleged to have German blood in his veins, and to have transformed his property before the war into a fortress with hundreds of tons of cement, gun platforms, and subterranean passages and depots holding huge stocks of shells.

Krupp was mixed up in these stories, which were seasoned with the inevitable mysterious automobiles and night meetings in the park. It is almost unnecessary to say that all these reports are mere product of excited imagination without a shadow of foundation.

The chateau, built in 1725, belonged to a well-known family of the district, the de Breda. In 1912 Comte Jacques de Breda sold the place to a Paris engineer, M. Henri Portier, of the Ecole Centrale, officer of the Legion of Honor, and a retired officer of the French army.

M. Portier had a good many alterations made in his new property — only French workmen from Paris were employed—and it was not untill June, 1914, that he and his family took up their residence in the Chateau de Thiepval, from which they escaped on August 27, 1914, at 5 o'clock in the morning, just as the Uhlans entered the village.

It seems, however, that a German general who came to inspect the chateau immediately afterwards expressed his surprise at the limited extent of cellars, and insisted that there must be others.

A writer in the "Gaulois"—who says he knows very thoroughly the whole region of the Somme, explains that local legends refer to the existence in former times of great extents of subterranean passages in the region of Thiepval.

According to the legend these subterranean passages, which led from the ruins of an old feudal castle to the marshes of Beaucourt, were blocked up two or three centuries ago in order to prevent the village children from losing themselves in the labyrinths.

It seems not impossible that some such passages still exist beneath the chateau and park, and that the Germans knew of them.

What is beyond question, however, is that in the whole region, from Doullens to Bray, Combles and Albert, traces can be found of immense caves and fissures hewn in the chalk by prehistoric rivers, whose courses can still be traced by geologists.

General Brusiloff

Whimsical Stories Regarding the Celebrated Russian General

As achievement so brilliant as that of General Brusiloff, like a sudden splendor of dawn from the midst of darkness, inevitably arouses an eager desire to know something of him; and, in the absence of knowledge, gives birth to all kinds of fancies and imaginings. One of the best newspapers in New York printed a day or two after the beginning of his great offensive, a charming and whimsical article, alleging that about the unknown personality of the Russian General were already gathering all the stories of military prowess that had served for Alexander, for Caesar, for Napoleon; he was fast becoming a Solar Myth.

And we have had since then a curiously detailed story that Brusiloff is only a nom de guerre; that the victor on the eastern battle line is really the ill-starred Sir Hector Macdonald redivivus; come back to repeat the triumph of Omdurman. And, in passing, one may note that this legend of a miraculous return wreathes itself about every dominant personality, not only the spiritual heroes like Gautama and Zoroaster, but the men of war, like Friedrich Barbarossa, asleep in the Kyffhauser, Shivaji of the Mahratta hills, and now, for the second time, about the fine soldier who forfeited the renown won in the Sudan. So insistent is the sense of immortality aroused by genius and power.

On one of the country roads just outside Lublin, a little chap, a genuine little Pole, came trotting along the road on an old nag. The boy's knees were pulled up almost to his chin. General Brusiloff, standing in the middle of the road, cried "Halt!" as though the boy had been a squadron of dragoons. The terrified youngster pulled up short. Then the corps commander stepped to the side of the old horse and lengthened first one stirrup-leather and then the other, and put the boy's feet back into the stirrups. Then, starting him once more on his way, he commented whimsically: "They would quote that as an instance of the Russian oppression of the Poles!" It was, by the way, one of his griefs that all his efforts had won almost no cordial response from the Poles of Lublin; they remained icily aloof, in spite of his kindliest overtures. — Charles Johnston, in The Atlantic.

Germany Loses All Its Toy Trade

Perhaps no single industry in Germany has suffered so disastrously from the war as that of toy making. In the last peace year Germany's output aggregated 140,000,000 marks ($35,000,000), of which more than $25,000,000 was export. Since the war this figure has dropped nearly two-thirds, other countries having taken up the industry. Such neutral states as Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway have bought more toys than they did before the war, but their increased trade has failed to make up the loss of the transatlantic business.

It is said that 1,500 kinds of German toys are now being made in England and are being sold at the same prices as the original articles. In France the trade is being pushed rapidly, and one factory alone has already made over $1,000,000 worth of dolls. A French bank has been specially organized to promote the interests of the toy trade. The Japanese competition, too, is greatly feared, especially in the American market.

Stranger: How many machines pass here a day?

Farmer: I couldn't tell ye exactly, sir.

Tourist: Oh, about how many?

Farmer: If all depends.

Tourist: Well, on the average?

Farmer: Wal, stranger, the average varies.

Boy Scout Notes

The Gallant Scout Who Became a National Hero

The Boy Scout movement in Montreal has enlisted the sympathy of the Protestant School Commission. Not only have the members of the Commission spoken in highest terms of the movement, but at a recent meeting the Board decided to give the officers of the Boy Scouts' Association the use of one of the schools, and also to co-operate with them in the matter of equipment.

The chairman of the School Commission, Dr. Herbert Symonds, finds in the Boy Scout movement a suggestion of the greatest possible value for a basis on which to build a national service system in Canada after the war. Dr. Symonds has explained that his idea was not that this would be valuable in enabling Canadians at some future time to overcome some other country, or even simply to defend their own country, but that it would help to build up from within the spirit of discipline and the spirit of service, and an idea of order and helpfulness. People must be trained to discipline, not only to earn their own living, but to be of service to others, and the Boy Scout movement is the best means to that end at present.

When Jack Cornwell, V.C., one of the heroes of the Jutland fight, paid the supreme sacrifice, England lost one of its finest Boy Scouts. One of the stories his mother tells of him is that when he went away for his last leave he said: "When I come back again I'll have something on my arm, even if it's only a gun shot wound." She added: "He did so want to get on."

It was Cornwell who, although mortally wounded, stayed at his post all through the action of the Chester because he thought he might be wanted. This is characteristic of the attitude of the average Boy Scout. His high idea of service and duty, gained through his connection with the Boy Scout movement leads him to do great things. The genesis of what may be called the Cornwell cult, now firmly established and blossoming into all sorts of memorials, local and national, was three or four sentences in Admiral Jellicoe's report, the most human in that thorny document. They told how the boy stood by his post throughout the fierce battle, although he had been previously mortally wounded. Before the dispatch came out, Cornwell had been brought home, his death quite unknown to anyone outside a few East Ham streets, and his body was obscurely buried in a poor grave. Then came fame with a rush. Committees got to work, the Admiralty took action, and the body was exhumed and reburied, and followed to the grave by one of the most extraordinary funeral processions ever seen in London. No famous field marshall ever had such a concourse on a day of public funeral, or one which so blended local pride with national enthusiasm, and no great man in English history is more sure of English immortality.

A letter recently published in the Kansas City times, written by an old veteran, and having reference to services rendered by Boy Scouts at a recent rally of the Grand Army of the Republic, shows very clearly that the "good turns" rendered by the Scouts were done rather with the idea of helping the veterans than of being noticed by outsiders. This is the very spirit which is manifest with good Scouts in every part of the globe. The old veteran wrote: "I believe they have somewhere special crowns of glory laid up for the Boy Scouts. I never in all my life saw such fine lads as those who have looked after us old soldiers in Kansas City. I never had any boys of my own, and when one of the Scouts met me at the train the other day, took my telescope grip, put his arm through mine and helped me upstairs, well its no wonder that there were big tears crawling down my cheeks. I was thinking that my own son or my grandson might have treated me that way."

Trans-Country Highway

Would Furnish Work for Many Returned Soldiers at Low Cost

The members of the Canadian Automobile Association had a conference recently with Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, on the building of a transcontinental highway from coast to coast. L. B. Howland, president of the Canadian Automobile Association, Toronto, and A. L. Caron, Montreal, president of the Automobile Club of Canada, urged upon Mr. Rogers the necessity for construction of such a road.

Mr. Rogers replied that the plan had his entire sympathy. He said that not only would the construction of a road be a good thing for the country, but it was a national necessity. To his mind it was the one outstanding undertaking to take up after the war. It would be the means of providing work for many who came back from the war and wished for some outdoor occupation. It would also be the means of enabling the government to hold out prospects of work to immigrants. He would, he said, support the transcontinental highway with all his power, both in parliament and before the people. He did not think the construction of the road would necessarily be expensive. He said it would go through the north country to Winnipeg and for a good part of the way could follow the railroad tracks.

Afterwards the delegation went to see Dr. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster-General. They asked him to do something in connection with the dangerous way rural mail boxes are placed on the highways. Dr. Coulter promised to look into the complaint.

A Curious British Characteristic

It is a curious characteristic of the British people that small inconvenience is resented far more than great sacrifice. The authorities are seriously hampered by the resentment of any interference with the ordinary routine of life. The very people whose sons are fighting heroically in Picardy would declaim against the stopping of tramcars as an underhand attempt to rob them of the liberties assured by Magna Charta.

The river Clyde has been brought up to its present navigable condition by means of dredging, and the Glasgow people are very proud of it. One day a party of American sightseers turned up their noses at the Clyde.

"Call this a river!" they said. "Why it is a ditch in comparison with our Mississippi, or St. Lawrence, or Delaware."

"Aweel, mon," said a Scotch bystander, "you've got Providence to thank for your rivers, but we made this oorsels."—Brooklyn Citizen.

NEED ADVANCED INSTRUCTION IN THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURE

FARMING AS A SCIENCE AND AS A BUSINESS

Instruction in Elementary Agriculture as Provided in our Public Schools Not Sufficiently Advanced to be of Practical Benefit To the Farmers of the Future

At the present time most of the Canadian provinces provide instruction in elementary agriculture for pupils who attend the public schools. The teachers—for the most part girls — are given a month's training in some institution, and are then graduated as instructors of the subject. The course usually covers botany, entomology, gardening, animal husbandry, field husbandry and nature study. A nicely engraved certificate is given at the end of the course and the teacher goes home filled with the happy dignity of having broadened her sphere of work.

These teachers cannot teach agriculture, cannot even make a bluff at it. The farmer knows this. What would happen if he went to ask the local school teacher who instructs his children in "agriculture" for information regarding crop rotation for a certain piece of land on his farm? She would probably turn to her note book and read him something taken down from a professor's lecture. He would grin if he were good natured, if not he would say something.

Can you think of another subject on the curriculum of any institution in which you would care to have your child instructed by a teacher of similar training? I think not.

In Canada we have not made agriculture a high school subject. We attempt to teach the very elements of the science, that is all. Should the boy want further instruction he must go to college. All farmers' sons cannot do this. The consequence is that serious agricultural education has not yet touched the masses of the farming communities, except through agricultural journalism and societies formed among the farmers themselves.

In the United States more is being done. In the Duluth, Minn., high school practical work of a decidedly "secondary" nature has been undertaken. In 1914 the school board voted $150 for the purchase of a creamery outfit such as could be recommended for a farmer with ten cows. The equipment, all hand-power models, consists of cream separator, combined churn and butter worker, butter printer, ice box, Babcock tester, acidity test outfit, salting outfit, moisture test scale, butter print scale, cream scale, cream cans and minor utensils.

The agricultural department, then in its second year only, was already one of the most active divisions of Central High school, and the new equipment was received with such interest and enthusiasm that in the 1914-1915 school year the embryo farmers made a total of 2,690 pounds of the best creamery butter in 170 churnings.

The Student Creamery Company of the high school is an organization among the boys of the agricultural department similar on a small scale to the most approved type of farmers' co-operative creameries, for the purpose of obtaining both the manufacturing and the business experience of creamery practice. The student members produce the cream and milk by purchase, and sell to their creamery, profits from which they share in proportion to their respective patronage.

Agriculture advanced enough to be of practical benefit, cannot be taught apart from the farm. Why should there not be a school farm? Farming could then be studied as a science, as an art and as a business. The cost would not be great, for farming is a profitable employment and the school farm must not only run itself but must also pay dividends on money invested.

Of course there would be many details to arrange, much prejudice to overcome, in fact much hard work, for the agricultural educationalist who would undertake the work.

Elementary education should be supplemented by secondary education. The high school graduate of the future, if he is to spend his life on the farm, should be able to turn to account knowledge obtained at school. This cannot be done as our courses of study now exist. Theory should give place to practice.

More German Kultur

Liege University Is Being Used as War Stables

One would have imagined that in the very fitness of things the army in occupation of Belgium would have drawn a line against using classical buildings like the University of Liege for any other than scholarly purposes.

But the fact is that the German general in command of that division considers the kultur of the Belgian on a level with a horse stable, and the wonderful collection of books that formed the feature of that centre of learning may be, and probably is, used up as fuel. No one is allowed to enter, and the knowledge of the desecration of the buildings has been obtained through the internment in German camps of two great and good men, professors of the university. An eye-witness of the German depredations declares: "In the laboratory of anatomy we had once 200 soldiers of the 57th Regiment under Major Wunderlich, who transformed our building with an incredible mass of filth. These men were drunk all the time, leaving after two days some 1,200 to 1,300 wine bottles (all empty of course), and these were the men, by the way, who during the terrible night of the 20th-21st August, 1914, burned the whole Rue de Pitteurs and part of the Quai des Percheurs.

Some months later, in January, 1915, our hospital was taken by the Germans, members of the staff being brutally dismissed.

"So the men were no more respected than our buildings, as is further shown by the story of what happened to my colleagues, Professor Leon Fredericq, the world-known physiologist, a brother of the Ghent historian, Fredericq's youngest son, a military surgeon in the Belgian Army, was taken prisoner by the Germans into Liege, and somehow managed to escape. The Germans then took his father and sent him to gaol, leaving him, a man of 63 years old, for 36 hours without food. Incredible though it sounds, General Kolewe, the German Commander of Liege at that time, admitted that Fredericq was not responsible in any way for his son's evasion. After three days they released him, but took his other son instead and kept him for ten days more in the Fort de la Chartreuse.

This whole absolutely authentic story may seem perfectly grotesque yet at the same time it is perfectly characteristic of the German military spirit. I tell it here as I am trying to interest the American public in the fate of Pirenne and Fredericq to show that the non-Fremdenblatt version of the arrest of these men is perfectly plausible, as the above-mentioned facts make it clear and because anything can be expected from the crazy arrogance of the German soldiery."

What Western Canada Is

Only About Twelve Per Cent. of Its Arable Land Under Cultivation

"Western Canada," in the sense that the term is generally used, comprises the three prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The area of each province is roughly 250,000 square miles. The total area, 756,000 square miles, is six times the size of the British Isles and nearly four times the size of either France or Germany. It is five times the size of the state of California, fourteen times that of the state of Illinois, sixteen times that of the state of New York, and ninety times that of the state of Massachusetts.

These three provinces comprise a land area of 483,000,000 acres. At least 200,000,000 acres are good farming land that can be put under crop, but less than 25,000,000 acres are actually cultivated at the present time—that is to say, only about twelve per cent. of what is known to be good is at present utilized. All the remainder is fine arable land that awaits settlers.

The population of these three provinces is about one million and three-quarters.

Alberta Has Large Coal Deposits

Coal Mining Industry an Important Factor in the West

Probably sixty per cent. of the coal deposits in the Dominion of Canada are to be found in the province of Alberta. Alberta has coal in every part from the international boundary north to Lake Athabasca.

Government figures for 1913 (the latest compiled) showed that Alberta came second among the provinces for actual production—the total production being 4,144,377 tons, valued at the mine head at $9,462,836. This was considerably more than one-third the combined production of the remaining eight provinces of Canada.

Why a larger tonnage is not produced is because of labor scarcity and of comparative smallness of markets. To haul coal long distances is expensive, and at the present practically all the output is used in the West. As the population of Alberta and Saskatchewan grows, one of the industries that will progress quickly will be coal mining.

The actual deposits of coal in Alberta and in Eastern British Columbia, chiefly in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, have been estimated at from 50 to 90 billion tons.

Having a Fit

The heavy advertiser of a certain town entered the editorial offices of the daily paper, and in angry and disgusted tones delivered himself as follows:

"What's the matter with this sheet, anyway? That was a fine mess you people made of my ad yesterday."

"What seems to be the trouble?" asked the editor, anxiously.

"Read it and see," said the advertiser, and he thrust a copy of the paper into the editor's hands.

The unhappy editor read:

"If you want to have a fit, wear Jinks' shoes."—English Pearson's.

Losses from Hail

Disastrous Year for Hail Insurance Companies in Saskatchewan

The hail insurance companies, as well as the hail insurance commission, will lose altogether a total of over $5,000,000 this year in Saskatchewan. The reports are not complete, as yet only five of the companies having sent reports to the office out of the twenty-two doing business. The losses of the companies which have reported run between 125 per cent. to 209 per cent., and on this there must be added 3 per cent. expense ratio.

This will mean a higher rate of insurance for next year. The years 1915 and 1916 were very disastrous ones in the United States for the insurance companies, and this year companies doing business in Western Canada have suffered the same fate. In fact, of all years since hail insurance has been carried this year just passed has been the worst for the companies.

The loss of $5,000,000 does not by any means represent the actual loss through hail in the province. It is estimated that this figure of actual loss recorded is about one-half of the total loss, not counting the loss through rust and other conditions which insurance does not cover.

In preaching before His Imperial Majesty the Kaiser recently, the official chaplain to his court concluded a powerful eulogy upon the Divinity of the House of Hohenzollern with these somewhat mournful words: "We have been more severely tried than before, and have suffered more terrible losses. We know that if we win—despite the superiority of our enemies—it will be a miracle performed by God's hand." Twelve months ago the same chaplain intimated that the day of miracles had passed!

"Blinks is the most excitable man I ever met."

"Why this sudden outburst?"

"Last night he heard an amateur actor recite Hamlet's soliloquy, via phonograph, and he threw eggs at the machine."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Barnett Avenue ARNOT & CO. Lacombe, Alta.

Children's Wool Pullover Leggings

Keep the children warm on cold winter days. Colors white and cardinal. Per pair, 50c.

Ladies' and Misses' Wool Mitts

In Black Only. Knit from Wool Mixture. Double throughout. Will give excellent wear. Per pair, 25c.

Children's Wool Toques

In all the popular colors and combinations. Knit from all-wool yarn. Each, 50c.

Mackinaw Cloths

In Brown and Blue Checks, 56 inches wide, and all wool. Per yard, $2.50.

Misses' Fleece Lined Combinations

Made of Fine Ribbed Cotton, with wool finish; has soft fleece lining. A very superior garment at the price—$1.00.

Special—Large Sized Women's Fleece Lined Combinations

A Fine Ribbed Garment, with wool, fine, and soft fleece lined. Twelve suits in the lot. Size 42 only. Per suit, $1.35.

Grocery Department

We are just unloading a car of our famous

King.s Quality Flour

There is no better Flour than King's Quality. Ask anyone who has used it.

King's Quality, 98-lb. sack, $5.00.
Castle Flour, 98-lb. sack, $4.75.
Strong Bakers' Flour, 98-lb. sack, $4.00.

Bran and Shorts

We have a limited quantity of Bran and Shorts in this car, and as there is a heavy demand for this it is a case of first come, first served.

Bran, per ton, $29.00. Shorts, per ton, $30.00.

ROLLED OATS, Purity and Robin Hood, 8-lb. sack, ...45c.
ROLLED OATS, Purity and Robin Hood, 20-lb. sack, ...$1.00
CORN MEAL, Yellow, 10-lb. sack, ...60c.
WHEATLET, 10-lb. sack, ...60c.
WHEATLET, 6-lb. sack, ...35c.
FINEST VOSTIZZA CURRANTS, 1-lb. package, ...22½c.
SEEDED RAISINS, 12-oz. package, 2 for ....25c.
SEEDED RAISINS, 16-oz. pkg., each, ...15c.
SEEDLESS RAISINS, 12-oz. pkg., each, ...15c.
DROMEDARY DATES, per pkg., ...15c.
CUT MIXED PEEL, 1-lb. boxes, each, ...35c.
3-lb. tins CHOICE CEYLON TEA, Black, ...$1.25
SHELLED ALMONDS, per lb., ...60c.
SHELLED WALNUTS, per lb., ...60c.
APPLES, per box, ...$2.00 and $2.25

Shoe Department

Don't Get Cold Feet

Try out MEN'S FELT HOUSE BOOT and forget about your feet. They come in one buckle style, and are warm and comfortable. Price, per pair, $1.50.

Women's All Wool Felt Shoes

With Felt Soles and Heels, sizes 3 to 8. Per pair, $2.00.

Women's Buckle Overshoes

First Quality Rubber, well lined, sizes 2½ to 6. Per pair, $1.65.

Misses' One Buckle Overshoes

Per pair, $1.50.

Men's All Wool Felt Shoes

Leather Soles and Heels, sizes 6 to 11. Per pair, $2.00.

Women' Jersey Cloth Top Rubbers

Medium and Low Heels, sizes 2½ to 6. Per pair, $1.10.

Women's Lamb's Wool Soles

Sizes 3 to 6. Per pair, 50c.

Are You Thinking of Buying?

You need a farm of your own.

Who is more independent than the farmer living on his own land?

True, he may have a loan to pay off, but as each payment of principal is met he becomes a wealthier and a more contented man.

If you have a few hundred dollars saved and have chosen a farm upon which to make your home, why not write us for a loan to complete the purchase, or call upon our nearest agent?

The Canada Trust Company
The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation
(Under the same management)
Combined Assets over $23,000,000.00.
HEAD OFFICES, LONDON, ONT.

Alberta Branch Offices:-
913 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

The Rexall Stores
CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES

A Touch of Catarrh?

Disagreeable isn't it—but quite unnecessary.

Rexall Catarrh Jelly

Is soothing, cleansing and gives immediate relief. It is excellent for cold in the head, hay fever, and other catarrhal affections of the nasal passages.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back.
Sold exclusively at Rexall Drug Stores.
25c.

The McDermid Drug Co.

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU

"Granny" Chamberlain

Croup

"I don't think there is a more anxious time for parents than when their children have croup. Without they are prepared with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy they must wait for the doctor and listen to the choking, metallic cough and watch their little one gasping for breath.

You know the great danger of croup is the formation of a false membrane in the larynx, and until this is expelled relief cannot be obtained, and the spasmodic choking continues. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in frequent doses. It will loosen this membrane and cause the child to expel it by vomiting.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

is an absolutely safe and certain remedy for croup, and if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack."

Yours for Health—Granny Chamberlain

Alma Was Popular

"Alma, Where Do You Live?" the musical comedy sent out by the United Producing Company, made its appearance at the Comet on Saturday evening before a fair-sized crowd considering that all stores were open and our citizens busy looking after their Sunday needs. If the show had been presented any other evening it is safe to say that they would have played before a full house, as Lacombeites enjoy United Producing Company attractions. Of course there never was a show that could thoroughly please all those who attend, and Saturday's offering was no exception to the rule, but the great majority of those present were delighted with the many musical numbers, and Alma in particular. Miss Betty Harrison took the part well, and her beautiful costumes were greatly admired by the fair sex. Lou Newman, as Theofold, keep the house in good humor at all times. He was ably assisted by Samuel James as Gaston. James Gordon, as Pierre Le Peach, the bashful country boy, was certainly delightful, while Norman Wendell, as Count Bolivario, the jealous lover, was all that could be desired. The rest of the cast was above the average. The chorus was also delightful, some of the musical numbers still being hummed and whistled upon the streets—"Alma, Where Do You Live," and "My Lady of the Telephone." The orchestra was composed of but two pieces, piano and drums, but it WAS music, and there was plenty of it. George Morist was the musical director, and Geo. H. Way handled the drums. All in all the show was a good one.

Milton News

The monthly meeting of the Milton Aid was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Henry last Thursday, the 16th, instead of the 9th of the month. It was a lovely day, and a big crowd turned out. After partaking of a splendid dinner, prepared by our kind hostess, some business was discussed, and a happy visit came to an end.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. H. Talbot is getting better from his painful injuries.

Mr. Robert Smith is threshing at John Green's place.

The grain is turning out well in this district, the wheat not being hurt much with the frost.

The weather is ideal at time of writing.

Morningside News

The friends of Nelson and Walter Butlin have sent each a pair of well-filled socks to brighten their Christmas day. The boys it will be remembered enlisted some time last year, and have been at the front for several months.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church are having a Conundrum Social in the Church on December 8th. Further particulars later.

The entertainment held in the school-house on Nov. 3rd, for the Patriotic Fund, was a decided success. The teachers deserve great credit for training the pupils to put on such an excellent programme. The proceeds of entertainment amounted to $25.85, and the expenses for platform and minor expenses amounted to $5.85, leaving a balance for the Fund of $20.00.

The pupils of Morningside School have generously given up their Christmas Tree, and are preparing for a sale of fancy and useful articles on Dec. 15th. Any person desirous of inspecting the work of the children may do so by calling at the school after 3.30 in the afternoon. A good programme is being prepared for the evening, and refreshments will be served. Admission—Adults 15c., children free. Bring plenty of money, boys, and you will go home happy and well satisfied with the bargains. Any boy lacking a girl to keep his hands warm may find an excellent remedy in the hand-knit mitts on sale. Any girl whose beau is too slow to keep her warm should also make an investment.

The Town of Lacombe

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT JAN. 1st to OCT. 31st, 1916.

Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1914,	$ 5,003 20	Debenture Redemption,	$ 5,123 29
Received for Taxes to date,	22,859 73	Note Redemption and Interest,	65,105 46
Received Proceed of Notes Discounted,	62,331 35	Schools,	12,000 00
Received Payment on Mill,	575 20	Current Expenditure,	7,989 76
Received from Other Sources,	1,067 25		
		Total Expenditure,	$90,218 50
		Cash on Hand and in Bank,	1,618 23
	$91,836 73		$91,836 73

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash,	$ 1,618 23	General Debenture Debt,	$46,659 13
Unpaid Taxes,	18,582 14	Merchants Bank,	13,000 00
Unsold Debentures,	1,000 00	Nelson School District,	6,000 00
Mortgage on Flour Mill and Interest,	2,065 00	Account payable (hold-back on walks),	409 33
Lands Forfeited to Town for Taxes,	15,460 11	Other Accounts Payable,	58 69
Town Properties and Public Works,	45,267 36	Reserve Against Non-Collection of Taxes, being revenue Surplus,	6,276 52
Sundry Items,	600 84	Revenue Surplus of Electric Light Dept.,	894 49
Assets of Electrik Light Dept.,	28,995 21	Liabilities of Electric Light Dept.,	28,843 20
		Balance, Surplus,	11,447 52
	$113,588 88		$113,588 88

ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPARTMENT
Abstract of Cash Account

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Jan. 1st—To Cash on hand and in Bank,	$ 110 07	By Operation, Jan. 1st to date	$ 6,607 89
Oct. 31st—To Receipts from Service to Date,	8,325 66	By Debenture Redemption,	779 65
To Sundry Receipts,	28 30	By Balance on Hand and in Bank,	1,076 39
	$ 8,463 93		$ 8,463 93

ASSETS		LIABILITIES.	
Plant and Equipment,	$24,815 43	Debenture Debt,	$26,[illegible]
Merchandise, Supplies, and Fuel,	1,251 92	Accounts Payable,	72 91
Current Accounts Receivable,	1,801 75		
Unexpired Insurance,	49 72		
Cash on Hand and in Bank,	1,076 39	Balance, Surplus,	152 01
	$28,995 21		$28,995 21

JOHN McKENTY, Auditor.

Rainy Creek News

Several of the farmers of this community delivered wheat at Sylvan Lake last week.

Mrs. J. H. Stone was having dental work done in Lacombe the first of the week.

Kenneth Dane spent Sunday with home folks.

The young babe of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bigam was quite sick.

Quite a number of improvements are being made on the different farms. Among them: Mrs. G. W. M. Thompson has just had a windmill erected, and is having a chimney built on her house; Fred Nelson has built an addition to his house, and E. J. Wyatt has a large granary under course of construction.

J. C. Carritt and N. S. Nelson attended a sale at Ponoka the first of last week.

N. S. Nelson and S. M. Burger left the first of the week for the west country to hunt big game.

Gin Pills
FOR THE KIDNEYS
PAIN IN SMALL OF BACK

From time to time we learn of cases where the free sample of Gin Pills is sufficient to relieve the distressing pains in the back. Here is such a case coming from the British West Indies.

Bridgetown, St. Michael's, B.W.I.

May 24th, 1916.

"I received your sample of Gin Pills and would say that I was suffering from a very intense pain in the small of my back, which was very, After I had taken the sample, the pain was gone.

Signed "Grainy."

All druggists sell the Pills, at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. 78

THE BIBLE SOCIETY

On Sunday evening last, the 19th inst., the Canadian Bible Society held their annual meeting in the Presbyterian Church at the close of the evening service. The meeting was a Union Meeting, and consisted of the Presbyterian, Anglican, and Methodist Churches. With the object of being able to hold the meeting promptly the evening services of the respective churches were considerably shortened.

The meeting was one of the best that has been held in Lacombe for the purpose of this Society, there being present about one hundred and fifty people.

The Rev. H. A. Marr, B.A., Travelling Secretary of the Society, gave a most able and feeling address, and it is a matter of the greatest congratulation to all interested to learn that the amount collected, as a result of the meeting, was $124.00. This amount is likely to be further increased, as collectors have been appointed to visit the members of the various congregations who were not present at the meeting.

At the close of the meeting an Executive Meeting was held, at which the new officers for the ensuing year were appointed. The following were the officers appointed: President, Dr. E. M. Sharpe; Vice-Presidents, Rev. White, Rev. Hollingsworth, and Rev. Assiter, representing the three above mentioned denominations. The committee was as follows: Mr. Trimble, representing the Methodist Church; Mr. Nickerson, the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Frank Young the Anglican Church; Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Jones.

To make the contribution from Lacombe this year a record it is hoped that if there are any who have not contributed they will do so by sending their contribution direct to Mr. E. H. Jones, the Secretary-Treasurer.

RAW FURS

I am prepared to pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of Raw Furs.

W. B. MORRISON
Fox Ranch. Phone 180

Winnipeg Oil Co.

W. E. TEES, Agent

Get my prices on Oils and Greases. est quality at lowest price. all at

Empire Garage

John Fortune
CITY LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

Careful Attention given to Commercial Trade
First Class Rigs and Good Drivers

Draying on Short Notice

LACOMBE - ALBERTA

FOR SALE

An Edison Standard Phonograph, in good repair; also 60 records, mostly Blue Ambarol. Apply at Western Globe Office. (N. 15-4p)

CATTLE ESTRAY

Strayed from S. E. 28, near Chigwell, several heifers, yearlings, and two-year-olds, branded AJ on right ribs. Will pay $2.00 per head for information as to whereabouts. Apply Alex. Willson, Chigwell, or phone Post Office at Chigwell. (N. 22-3p)

CATTLE ESTRAY

One yearling steer, red, with Hereford mark, and one yearling heifer, same mark. Both branded FA left shoulder. Strayed from N.E. 4-39-26, W. 4. Please notify B. F. Brewner, Lacombe. (N. 22-1p)

STRAYED

On the S.W. 28-39-26, one two-year-old red and white steer. Branded CC on right hip. S. L. Romer.

IMPORTED REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE

As I anticipate leaving this district next Spring I am offering my Percheron Stallion, "Keroue," for sale.

This horse has made a record to be proud of, and is a money-maker, and to make a quick sale I will sell this horse at a snap. If he is not sold in the near future he will be shipped out, and that in defiance of the fact that he is needed here, and it will cost far more to replace him with an untried horse than I will sell this proven prize-winner for. Give me a chance to give you a bargain, and that at your own terms, but act quickly.

E. A. EDWARDS,
Lacombe, Route Three.
(N. 8-3p)

Nine second-hand sleighs, in good repair, will be sold cheap by Nelson & Rowe, blacksmiths, Nanton Street, Lacombe.

If there are any stray cattle with your bunch, or in your locality, branded CC— on the left ribs, will you please be kind enough to notify C. F. Damron, Bentley, Phone No. 302.

Cards
& McBride
A. J. B. McBRIDE
Notaries
of Lacombe, Mer-
Union Bank of
Co., The Colonial
Etc., Etc.
Funds to loan on
Bank Bldg
Phone No. 6
. JONES
Notary.
Lacombe, Alta
cKENTY
Accountant,
Issuer of Mar.
LOCK, Lacombe.
P.O. BOX 74
OBERTS
Lond., Eng.
Opp. Methodist
Surgeon
Inspector
NELSON
& Woodworers
Specialty.
Works
Alberta
eward
layer, Cement
ork and Fire-
lty.
ombe, Alta.
McDONALD
and ORGAN
Colors
PHONE 149
Ritz
and BUILDER
Free. Shop
Co. Yards.
49
ta Stable
and FEED
Stable
St. LACOMBE
BE
GE
ANSFER
MPANY
ERS, Proprietors
RAILWAY ST.
BUILDING
E 74
WATER
Business
NE 74
K SERVICE
AYLOR
SMITH
Specialty

NEWS OF LACOMBE AND VICINITY

First reel will be shown at 7.45 sharp at the Rex tomorrow (Thursday) evening.

Miss McQueen is open for engagements as nurse in town or country. Address Box 43, Lacombe. (N. 22-4p

Buy your club bag, suit case, or trunk, and travel with comfort. Elliott's Harness Shop.

Take the writer's advice and see the mixed programmes at the Rex on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

An immense stock of suit cases and club bags at lowest prices. Elliott's Harness Shop.

Entries are coming in fast for the big sale in aid of the Red Cross. This sale is intended for everyone. Farmers who have anything they wish to donate will please send in their entry. Anything of value will be welcomed. If you have a piece of machinery, a cow, calf, hog, or horse you can spare for this good cause send it along. Townspeople who have pieces of furniture, stoves, or anything in fact, not in use, can have them turned into cash for the wounded soldiers. Get your entries in now as the sale will be held early in December. List your stuff either with C. F. Damron, Bentley, or this office.

No man, woman, or child in Lacombe and vicinity should miss the beautiful picture, "The Nature Man," at the Rex tomorrow (Thursday) evening.

Look up Boode's ad. for Rifles and Ammunition, Furs, Etc.

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, the making of ten top shirts, two surgical shirts, and three pairs of socks, by the ladies of Lochinvar; also the donation of $17.55 from the Arbordale U.F.A., and $1.00 from Mrs. P. McDonald.

All pictures shown at the Rex are first-run pictures—no repeaters. Keep that in mind.

The W.C.T.U. committee of arrangements for the drive to Lakeside wish to thank the gentlemen who so kindly assisted with their automobiles.

Pan-a-ce-a makes hens lay; Oyster Shell makes eggshells; Grit masticates the food; Louse Killer kills the lice and mites. Elliott's Harness Shop.

All parties thinking of purchasing Christmas goods should wait for Mrs. McCully's display of art goods, which will take place early in December.

For sheer gorgeousness of scenery, the natural wonders of wild mountains, virgin forest, rushing cataracts and hurling waterfalls, no picture which has ever been taken is the equal of "The Nature Man." See it at the Rex tomorrow (Thursday) evening. First reel at 7.45 sharp. Be on time for the start; it's easier to follow a picture.

John McNab has received from his sister overseas an interesting souvenir of the war in the shape of a piece of aluminum from the first Zeppelin brought down in England.

Robes, Rugs, Blankets, and Bells at rock-bottom prices. Inspect before you buy. Elliott's Harness Shop.

The Red Cross knitters will meet at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Gourlay; the sewers at the residence of Mrs. F. E. McLeod on Friday next.

A photographic achievement that stands absolutely unparalleled in the entire annals of moving picture history—"The Nature Man" at the Rex tomorrow (Thursday) evening.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church will hold a sale of home-made baking, candy, a 10c. tea, and parcels post sale, the latter being useful and fancy articles, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 25th, in the vacant store adjoining the post-office. Ladies contributing are requested to bring articles for parcels post to Mrs. (Rev.) Hollingsworth or Mrs. (Dr.) Sharpe if possible before Saturday. Bring candy and baking to the place of sale on Saturday from one to three o'clock.

Wanted, by December 14th, a girl for general housework, small family, no children. Apply Mrs. John McKenty.

The J. B. McPherson threshing outfit is expected to finish up their run this week, and the engine will be sent on to the mill for its winter's work.

There will be a meeting of the Lacombe Curling Club in the Town Hall on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock. All interested in the game are invited to attend. The business before the meeting will be the selection of skips and rinks and the completing of arrangements for the opening of the season's matches. You are invited to attend whether you are a curler or not.

A wagon and gate, two sets britchen, and a bridle, were lost between C. B. Sherman's and Lacombe, and the finder is requested to return same to this office.

Santa Claus is going to make his headquarters at the McDermid Drug Co. this year, and will be there in person at an early date, announcement of which will be made.

Mrs. Nickerson and Mrs. Lothian have returned from an extended visit to the East.

Hayter Reed, at one time Indian Commissioner for the Northwest Territories, was in town on Tuesday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Tett. Mr. Reed has recently returned from the battlefront.

Larry Dorsey, a well-known resident of the South country, has again located in Lacombe, and has taken a position in Paddison's barber shop. Larry is a good barber, and a good story-teller, and if you believe all he tells you the joke is on you. He says that the last year was good in the south, lots of rain, and that frogs down there have learned to swim since his last visit. Bacon also has to be artificially cured this year, as the farmers did not care to take the chance of having it cure on the animals owing to the moisture. He predicts a great future for Southern Alberta. Wheat on his farm averaged 98 bushels to the acre, while the oats were so thick that there was not room on the farm to put up the stooks, and he had to use the road allowance for the overflow.

Do not forget the social at the residence of E. H. Jones on Friday evening next. Ten cents is the fee, and the proceeds are for St. Cyprian's Church funds.

Lost—Gold wish bone "202" Battalian brooch. Finder will please leave same at this office, or return to Miss McKenzie, Lacombe, Alta. (N. 22-3c)

During the past three weeks the St. John's Ambulance Association has sent Xmas. parcels to 132 soldiers who have enlisted from Lacombe. Each parcel contained a pair of socks and a small Christmas cake.

The St. John's Ambulance will meet at the home of Mrs. H. L. Brown on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

The Welsh Singers are giving a concert in the Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid, on the evening of Dec. 12th. Further particulars later on.

Dorothy Davenport, the celebrated actress, will be seen at the Rex on Saturday and Monday evenings in "The Yoke of Gold," a fascinating drama in five parts.

A. GILMOUR

Will pay the following prices, delivered in his yards at Lacombe, this week:

Choice Fat Steers, ... 5½c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers ..... 6c.
Choice Fat Cows, ... 4 to 4½c.
Fat Bulls, ... 3c.
Beef Hides, ... 13c.
Choice Lambs, ... 8c.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 20 from 7.30 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Night Phone, 40, or, 101.
Meat Dept. Phone 20, Ring 3.

Try Our Lard, at 17½c. per lb.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA

NOTED MUSICIAN OF MONTREAL

Adds to The Use Of "FRUIT-A-TIVES", The Famous Fruit Medicine.

MR. ROSENBURG
589 Casgrain St., Montreal.
April 20th, 1915.

"In my opinion, no other medicine in the world is so curative for *Constipation and Indigestion* as "Fruit-a-tives". I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of Intestinal Paralysis—with *nasty Headaches*, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and Pain in the Back. I tried pills and medicines of physicians, but nothing helped me. Then I was induced to try "Fruit-a-tives", and now for six months I have been entirely well.

I advise any one who suffers from that horrible trouble—Chronic Constipation with the resultant indigestion, *to try "Fruit-a-tives"*, and you will be agreeably surprised at the great benefit you will receive". A. ROSENBURG.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Girl Wanted at Once—Apply to Mrs. L. W. Puffer. Highest wages.

Wanted—Competent Girl for housework, by the 1st of December. Apply Mrs. F. E. McLeod.

Lost—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, between Lacombe and Blackfalds, or possibly a mile or two south of Blackfalds, on the Edmonton Trail, one small leatherette suit-case, containing notes, freight bills, and other valuable papers, and one traveller's leather sample case, containing miscellaneous articles. Return to the owner, F. H. Schooley, 720 Sixth Ave., West, Calgary, or to the Globe Office.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned wish to convey their sincere thanks to the many friends who so sympathetically assisted them in their recent bereavement.

Mrs. J. N. Tice,
Mrs. J. W. Fortune,
Mrs. W. M. Reid,
Mr. C. J. Tice.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

In the Estate of
LYDIA ANN BLACKBURN
Late of the Village of Blackfalds, Spinster, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late Lydia Ann Blackburn, who died on the 7th day of January, A.D. 1916, are required to send to the undersigned Administrator of her Estate, by the 31st day of December, 1916, a full statement duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or brought to its knowledge.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1916.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, Limited,
Administrator:
220 Eighth Avenue West,
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
H. A. HOWARD, Manager.
Approved: J. J. Mahaffy, J.D.C.

When In Edmonton Visit

GREENFIELD'S EXCHANGE

For a SQUARE DEAL

We Buy, Sell, and Exchange Anything of Value

Greenfield's Exchange
Cor. Howard & Rice St.
EDMONTON - ALTA.

ROOSTERS FOR SALE

Pure-Bred White Leghorn and Pure-Bred Rhode Island Red Roosters for sale at $1.00 each. Apply Mrs. A. Lamb, Burris Ave., Lacombe. (N. 22-1p)

ROAD DRAG LOST

A road drag belonging to L. I. D. 399 has been stolen, and unless it is returned at once action will be taken to recover same. Notify E. Walter Simpson, Sec.

Shall We Do Without Jesus?

SERIES OF ADVENT SERMONS
SUNDAY EVENINGS AT 7.30

Nov. 26—Why Jesus Christ?
Dec. 3—What Was Unique in Jesus?
Dec. 10—When Jesus Was Here Among Men.
Dec. 17—Heralds of the Dawn.
Dec. 24—When the King Came.
Dec. 31—Through the Centuries With Jesus.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH
Rev. W. Hollingsworth, Pastor
YOU Are Invited. Song Service, 7 to 7.10 p.m.

Town of Lacombe

Auction Sale of Lots or Parcels of Land Under Tax Enforcement Act.

December 9th, 1916

The Town of Lacombe will offer for sale, by Public Auction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following lots of the Town of Lacombe and of Nelson School District, No. 243, which have been forfeited to the Town of Lacombe under Tax Enforcement proceedings. The upset price of any lot will be the amount of the taxes and the costs. Terms of Sale will be Cash.

E. J. TETT, Sec.-Treas.

Lots 10, 11, Block 22, Plan 1507 A.N.

Lots 4, 5, Block 25, Plan 1507 A. N.

Lot 17, Block 26, Plan 1507 A. N.

Lots 13, 14, 15, Block 14, Plan I.

Lots 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, Block 7, Plan I.

Lts 1, 2, 28, Block 8; Lots 9, 10, Block 9; Lots 2, 8, Block 20; Lots 1, 6, 14, 15, Block 22; Lots 2, 12, 13, 14, Block 23; all in Plan I.B.

Lot 9, Block 10; Block D, in Plan I A.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, Block E, Plan 1900 U.

Lots 33, 34, Block 20, Plan 578 I.A.F.

Lot 1, Block 2, Plan I G.

Lots 4, 6, 7, Block 25; Lots 1, 9, 14, Block 26; Lots 10, 11, 12 Block 27; Lots 9, Block 28; Lots 6, 7, Block 30; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Block 31, all in Plan I. E.

Lots 13, 22, 23, Block 2, Plan 894 A. J.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Block 31; Lots 23, 24, 29, Block 33; Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 34, 35, Block 34 Lot 17, Block 35, all in Plan 15U.

Lots 25, 26, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, Block 18, Plan 4500 R.

Lot 47, Block A, Plan 354 O.U.

Lots 15, 17, Block 3; Lots 4, 10, Block 4; Lots 5, 13, 18, Block 5; all in Plan 468 O. R.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Block 4, Plan 4835 A.B.

Lot 8, Block 1, Plan 151 Z.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Block 3; Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Block 5; all in Plan 3892 A. J.

Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, Block 5; Lots 5, 6, Block 12; Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, Block 13; Lots 11, 12, 14, 15, Block 14; all in Plan Number 3892 A. J.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, Block 5; Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, Block 7; Lots 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, Block 8; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Block 9; Lots 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Block 10; Lots 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, Block 11; Lots 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Block 18; all in Plan No. 2605 A.M.

Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, Block 15; Lots 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, Block 16; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Block 17; all in Plan 3892 A. J.

Lots 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Block 19; Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Block 20; Lots 3, 4, 5, Block 21; all in Plan 2605 A.M.

Lot 5, Block 5, Plan 7358 V.

Lot 17, Block 1, Plan 1418 S.

Lot 9, Block 43; Lot 3, Block 45; in Plan 3887 A.H.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Block 24; Lots 1, 2, 3, Block 25; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, Block 26; Lots 2, 17, Block 40; all in Plan Number 3892 A. J.

Lot 22, Block 8; Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, Block 14; Lots 13, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, Block 15 Lot 13, Block 16; Lot 21, Block 17; all in Plan No. 1507 A.N.

All that portion of the south-west quarter of Section Twenty-Eight, Township Forty, Range Twenty-Six, west of the Fourth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, which lies south of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company right-of-way of record in the Land Titles Office of the North Alberta Land Registration District as Plan C. and E. No. 11, excepting thereout one acre more or less in the said south-east corner of the said Section, excepting thereout all mines and minerals.

Are You Going to Build?

If you are thinking of building, call and get an estimate from us. We have a new, clean Stock of the very best in

-LUMBER and BUILDING MAFERIAL-
OF ALL KINDS

You will find our prices as low as any.

Trimble-Garland Lumber Co.
Allan St. - Lacombe

A Coal and Wood Range With a HIGH OVEN

LIGHTER DAY
HIGH OVEN RANGE

Sold by O. Boode, Nanton St., Lacombe

FOLLOW THAT IMPULSE

Our stock of Christmas Jewelry has started to come in—it will soon be complete.

While it may seem a little early to buy Xmas presents, bear in mind that "Jewelry is the natural Xmas gift," and when the time comes "follow the natural impulse."

PAUL HOTSON
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Hotson Block Nanton Street
Opposite the Moving Picture Theatre.

W. F. Puffer & Son

Live Stock Dealers

Lacombe - Alberta

Highest Prices Paid for Hogs, Cattle and Sheep
It will pay you to get our prices before selling.

We are using the yards recently vacated by H. Slater.

Office Phone 15. Yard Phone 135. Night Phone 185

Pioneer Meat Market

L. W. PUFFER, - Manager

WE HANDLE
Highest quality fresh and cured Meats, Fish, Poultry and Produce.
Farmers, get our prices before selling your poultry, Eggs and Butter.

Careful attention given to out-of-town orders.

Phone 15. 3 Deliveries Daily

We would like to show you our range of Made-to-Measures

In OVERCOATS from **24.00**
In SUITS from **20.00**
In TROUSERS from **5.50**

In Ready-to-Wears we can show you a selection that for Material, Make-up and Price will stand inspection.

We would be pleased to show you:
Overcoats from $18.00
Suits from - 15.50 up

Cleaning Pressing Repairing

D. CAMERON
Allen St. - Opposite Adelphi Hotel

MEN

You must know the price of leather is advancing every week. Why not buy old stock at last years prices.

A good assortment of heavy and fine shoes, in all sizes.

DAVID HAY--The Men's Store
Successor to WATT & HAY
Barnett Ave. Lacombe. Alberta

25 and 40 Tungsten Electric Lamps at 35c. each; 100 candle-power Nitrogen for $1.50 each. Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

STRAYED

On the S.E. 30-40-27; one red and white bull, coming two years old. No brand. O. H. Walker.

Canadians for Royal Navy

Interview With Hon. J. D. Hazen, K.C., Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service

Canadians have won undying fame upon the battlefields of Flanders and France. An equal opportunity for distinction upon sea is now offered. A Canadian Naval Overseas Division which will be attached to the Grand Fleet is being organized and five thousand men are being called for. The new force will be as distinctly Canadian as are the four divisions now fighting on the Somme. There will be Canadian rate of pay, Canadian separation allowance and assistance from the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The sailors from the Dominion will wear a special Canadian badge no matter where or in what unit of the navy they are serving. The organization and maintenance of the division is under the direction of Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of naval service, who is taking an enthusiastic personal interest in the matter and is making a special plea for recruits for this service.

"When war first broke out," explained Mr. Hazen, "the Canadian Government asked the British authorities how we could best help, and suggested raising recruits for the navy as well as a land force. At that time all naval reserves had been called out, and the Admiralty had a surplus of men. We were informed that they needed no men for the navy and we could best serve the interests of the Empire by raising land forces. All our efforts were accordingly so directed.

"Since then the naval building programme has been greatly accelerated. The many new ships which have been put in service have had to be manned and there has been an increasing call for sailors. In addition, when conscription came into force in the United Kingdom recruiting for the navy stopped. New channels to supply the necessary men had to be found. To-day the Imperial Navy, which has swept the seas, bottled up the German fleet in the Kiel Canal and has guarded the whole of the Empire, requires men. The navy at all costs must be maintained at full fighting strength."

As soon as Canada was made aware of the change in the situation in regard to the navy, we offered to form an overseas division of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve and lend them to the Admiralty for service in the Imperial Navy. The Admiralty were pleased to accept the offer and asked if possible that five thousand men be sent, of which two thousand would be required by the end of the present year.

"Every recruit Canada gives to this force will mean the saving of one soldier for the British Army, for if the necessary men are not secured conscripts at present serving in the army will have to be transferred to the navy."

Explaining the arrangements for pay, Mr. Hazen said: "The pay of men in the Imperial Navy is very much less than that in force in the Canadian Navy, and consequently the Dominion Government decided that in order to put the Overseas Division of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve on the same footing as the Canadian Expeditionary Force, they would give them similar pay. However, it was pointed out that it was not desirable on a man-of-war to have men serving on board side by side receiving different scales of pay. The men of this Overseas Division will only themselves receive the same pay as their shipmates in the Royal Navy; the balance of their pay will be retained in Canada until their return, although a portion of this balance will, if so desired, be forwarded monthly to the wives or dependents of the men, the remainder accumulating until their return."

"All recruits as soon as enrolled will be given their uniforms and sent to either one of the Naval Depots in England for training. They will be sent overseas as ordinary seamen, and those who wish to serve in the stoking ratings will be entitled to volunteer for such service. The question of their advancement to higher ratings will be left in the hands of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and should they desire to make promotions in this overseas division the Canadian Government will increase the men's full Canadian pay to the equivalent rate of pay in the Canadian Expeditionary Force for the relative rank.

"The Dominion has been divided into six areas for recruiting purposes, each area being in charge of a Naval Recruiting Officer, who by permission of the Department of Militia and Defense will be allowed to utilize the militia recruiting machinery, and it is hoped that by this means the whole of the Dominion will be reached."

It happened at a little town in Ohio. A visiting easterner stood on the verandah of a little hotel there, watching the sun go down in a splendor of purple and gold.

"By George," he exclaimed to an impassive native, lounging against a post, "That's a gorgeous sunset, isn't it?"

The native slanted his head a little and looked critically at the glowing west.

"Not bad," he drawled. "Not bad for a little place like Hoopville." — Kansas City Journal.

A lady employing a colored man asked him his name. "Mah name is Poe, ma'am."

"Poe? Perhaps some of your family worked for Edgar Allan Poe."

The man's eyes opened with great surprise. "Why," he gasped, pointing a dusky forefinger to himself, "why, Ah am Edgar Allan Poe."—Everybody's Magazine.

NOW A STRONG MAN

My father had been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years. He was advised by a friend to try

Gin Pills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

He purchased a box, and after taking them for a week found that they gave him some relief. He then purchased three more boxes, which were the means of entirely relieving him. He is now a strong man in good health and able to attend to his daily work. For this great change all is due to Gin Pills.

Yours truly, Alex. Moore.

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. 89

Misapprehensions Regarding Church Union

Union Not a Change in the Organization of the Local Church

There is an unfortunate and somewhat widespread misapprehension regarding the effect on local congregations of the proposed Union between Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians.

The following paragraphs, taken in large part from the Basis of Union, should remove all doubts:

The Section on Polity in the Basis of Union begins with the statement that in the view of the Joint Committee on Union, "it is possible to provide for substantial local freedom and at the same time secure the benefits of a strong connexional tie and co-operative efficiency." "Co-operative efficiency and local freedom" was the watchword of the Joint Committee on Union in outlining the organization of the United Church.

First: For charges formed subsequent to Union there will be

1. "The Session," consisting of the minister and a group of elders elected by those in full Church membership. The rights and duties of the Session in any Presbyterian Church at the present time.

2. "The Committee of Stewards," corresponding exactly to the Board of Managers in Presbyterian congregations.

3. "The Official Board," corresponding to the Quarterly Board in Methodist congregations, and consisting of the Session and Committee of Stewards, with representatives in full Church membership of such other departments of Church work as may be agreed on by the General Council" (the body corresponding to the Presbyterian General Assembly, or the Methodist General Conference).

The duties of the "Official Board" are:

"(1) To secure contributions for missionary and other general objects of the Church.

"(2) To select representatives, in full Church membership, of the pastoral charge to the Presbytery.

"(3) To submit to the pastoral charge or local church for its consideration reports on life work, including a full statement of receipts and expenditures, and of indebtedness and of estimates for the ensuing year.

"(4) To transmit from the pastoral charge, through the Presbytery, to the Settlement Committee representations concerning the pastoral relation."

Second: This threefold organization of the local congregation was considered by the Joint Committee on Union to be more effective than that existing in any of the uniting Churches at the present time, and will be the form of organization for charges to be constituted subsequent to the Union, but it is expressly declared that charges existing previous to Union "shall be entitled to continue the organization and practices enjoyed by them at the time of the Union, subject in general affairs to the legislation, principles and discipline of the United Church. Their representatives in the next higher governing body or Court shall be chosen as at present." Charges existing at the time of the Union may, however, if they so desire, adopt at any time the plan of organization prescribed for pastoral charges to be formed subsequent to the Union. There is thus absolute local freedom to change or not to change.

So carefully does the Basis of Union safeguard local freedom that a paragraph is added which states that churches, charges, circuits or congregations received subsequent to the Union into the United Church, with the approval of Presbyteries, shall be entitled if they so desire, to the privileges of the preceding Section."

Surely, in the light of these quotations, it is utterly aside from the facts to speak or think of this Union as involving the coercion of congregations. Congregations of the Presbyterian Church can go into the Union without any change, even the most trifling, in organization or practice, but will have the advantage of serving in a wider fellowship of congregations and of uniting their gifts and efforts in the more effective and comprehensive missionary policy of a United Church in which denominational rivalry has given way to common effort.

The People Forget Slowly

"Another point overlooked, and very naturally overlooked, by Professor Munsterberg is that Great Britain is a democratic country. The temper of the people must always be reckoned with. Now diplomats forget quickly. It is an art they set themselves to learn. But the people forget very, very slowly. Not in two or three generations will the hatred engendered by injustice and inhumanity be blotted out from their tenacious memories. What Spain was to England in the sixteenth century, what France was to England in the eighteenth century, Germany is, and will be, to England in the twentieth century. She has done everything in her power to win the abhorrence of British democracy; she has gone out of her way—as in the shooting of Captain Fryatt and Edith Cavell—to enrage and insult the British public; and a German professor (who has plainly never heard of Jenkinson's car) talks glibly about Great Britain and Germany as allies of the future. No liberal government can count on its people as pawns in the game it plays. In August, 1914, I asked a Roman banker how Italy would stand. 'Italy answers that question,' he said. 'Our diplomats make treaties, but our people fight; and no power under heaven could compel Italian soldiers to fight by Austria's side.'" —Agnes Repplier, in New York Times.

Bursting a Balloon Kite By Strategy

The British airman is earning a reputation among friends and foes alike for being a dare-devil when in sight of an enemy machine. He is positively fearless. Take the exploit of Lieut. Norman Bearley, of the Royal Flying Corps, as a type. Before he strides on to his machine his commanding officers has to invariably warn him to take risks but no mad risks. And yet he got his V.C. for one of these mad freaks. He was out to attack an enemy kite-balloon and managed to sail at once above his objective. He then pretended that he had been hit by anti-aircraft fire and side-slipped down to 1,500 feet, when he suddenly dived at the balloon, which was being hauled down, and fired into it until he almost touched it. When at 300 feet from the ground the balloon burst into flames and was entirely destroyed. He then returned safely, of course.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Cameron Highlanders Of Canada

Their History and Service in the World War

The Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg are directly descended from the "Queen's Own" Cameron Highlander of the Imperial Army, who in turn are descended from the Cameron Clan, an ancient sect long settled in the Highlands of Scotland. At an early period in Scottish history the Camerons were a family of considerable importance; they were famed for their valor and fidelity to their chief, and supported the Stuart cause until its final defeat. In 1793 Colonel Allan Cameron of Erracht, who had fought in the wars of the American revolution, raised the 79th regiment of Cameron Highlanders. His officers and men were for the most part drawn from the Lochaber district of Inverness-shire, many of them being Camerons. From the day of their mobilization the Cameron Highlanders have ranked as one of the foremost regiments in the British Army. They have borne a glorious part in most campaigns of the British Army, and in every campaign that they served in have been in the forefront of the battle. They bear upon their colors the following honors:—

Egmont-op-Zee, Aboukir, Mandora, Alexandria, Busaco, Corunna, Salamanca, Feuntes d'Onor, Niville, Nive, Pyrenees, Toulouse, Quatre Bras, Waterloo, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol, Lucknow, Tel-el-Kebir, Ginias, Atbara, Khartoum, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen; their deeds in the present war have been in keeping with their long and splendid record. It therefore may truly be claimed that the Camerons are the bearers of as glorious traditions as any regiment of the British Army.

In 1910 the long delayed project of raising a Highland regiment in Winnipeg was carried into effect, and through the courtesy of the "Queen's Own" Cameron Highlanders of Scotland the new regiment was allowed to style itself the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada. The chief credit for its organization was due to the late Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Thomson, whose fine military career has just been brought to an untimely end by a valiant death on the Somme battlefield. Thanks to his energy and the co-operation of his associates, he soon organized a splendid militia regiment, and when war broke out the Cameron Highlanders of Canada were able to take their stand by the Cameron Highlanders of Scotland. Towards the first Canadian contingent, each militia regiment was ordered to provide detachments, and the 79th's quota was fixed at a double company of 10 officers and 250 men, under the command of Captain John Geddes. They were united at Valcartier with detachments from Highland regiments located at Hamilton, Ontario, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., to form the 16th (Canadian Scottish) Battalion, which went to the front with the first Canadian division in February, 1915, and is now a veteran unit with well won honors to its credit. The Cameron company in the 16th bore its full share in the actions at Langemarck, St. Julien and Festubert, and three officers and many men lie buried in the plains of Flanders; Lieut. Hastings gained the Military Cross, and Regimental Sergt.-Major J. Kay and Sergt. A. Denholm the Distinguished Conduct Medals for valor. Two months later the 79th contributed another double company of seven officers and 250 N.C.O.'s and men under Major D. S. MacKay to the 27th (City of Winnipeg) Battalion, which is now in France with the Second Division. In December, 1914, the Militia Department authorized the Camerons to raise a full Battalion to be numbered the 43rd. They accepted this task with great enthusiasm, and within two weeks of its authorization the 43rd was a fully organized unit under the command of Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Thomson, the first O.C. of the 79th who emerged from his retirement to offer his services; they crossed to England in May, 1915. The 43rd, on arriving, supplied drafts at once to the 16th, which became virtually a Cameron regiment, and they themselves were brought to strength by four different drafts from Winnipeg in 1915. Proceeding to France in February, 1916, since that date both they and the 16th have been in very heavy fighting. The casualties suffered by these two Battalions and the Camerons in the 27th now number 300 killed and 1,200 wounded. In February, 1916, the system of sending drafts was abandoned and preparations were made to raise the 179th Battalion. It has now crossed to Europe under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. Y. Reid. On its departure from Winnipeg, orders were issued for the raising of the 174th Battalion, which had been allocated to the Camerons, and in this task they are now engaged. Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Osler is in command of the battalion, and the foundations of a unit which will be the equal of its Cameron predecessors have been laid. The Camerons have already sent nearly 4,000 men to the front, and it is their ambition to raise their contribution to 5,000 before another year elapses. They have the best quarters in Winnipeg at Minto Barracks, a most efficient organization and a close association with the noblest traditions of the British Army. What other regiment can offer such attractions?

Polite But Firm

Mrs. N. was giving instructions to her new servant. "Before removing the soup plates, Mary, always ask each person if he or she would like any more."

"Very good, madam."

Next day Mary, respectfully bowing to one of the guests, inquired:

"Would the gentleman like some more soup?"

"Yes, please."

"There ain't any left."

A Puzzle for the Vicar

A Welsh vicar, who has recently been advertising for an organist, was very much bewildered on receiving the following amongst his replies:—

"Dear Sir,—I notice you have a vacancy for an organist and music-teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I beg to offer you my services."

Trial Marriages of The Far North

Movie Man Returns From Tour in Arctic Full of Information

George H. Wilkins, of London, a member of the just completed Canadian government arctic expedition that spent three years under Stefansson and Anderson, the explorers, studying the blonde Eskimo of Victoria Land, Liston and Sutton Islands, and Herschel Island, in latitude 72, about 900 miles from the North Pole, arrived in Chicago recently loaded with films and trophies of all sorts from the terra incognita of Coronation gulf and vicinity.

Mr. Wilkins, who represented the Mutual and Gaumont Film Corporations, secured important photographic records which will be exhibited publicly, but which ultimately will become the property of the Canadian authorities.

"The blonde Eskimos, as they are called," said Mr. Wilkins, "are very interesting people. There is no regular marriage ceremony, and polygamy prevails in a good many tribes, but the trial marriage is everywhere recognized as legitimate.

"The girls are by no means without fascination. They are a bit chunky, perhaps, for our ideal, but one gets accustomed to their physical type before long, and learns to appreciate their kindliness. I never met kinder or more loyal friends in any part of the world.

"We lived in snow houses in the winter, and in skin huts during the summer. Some of the customs are rather sultry for our side. For instance, the first night I had dinner with old Mrs. Quako, as we called our hostess, on Minto inlet, she dug into the big pot that contained a mixture of fish and game in a stew, and hooked out a chunk of meat. In order to make it acceptable, she first licked the fat on the outside, and sort of shredded it with her teeth. Then she handed it to me. All this was done with the best intention, and old man Quako asked me afterwards if I didn't think his wife was a swell scout. I believe he was jealous.

"There is one idea that ought to be exploded. We read in books of exploration that the Eskimos go to bed all standing—that is with their clothes on. Well, the fact is they invariably sleep absolutely naked, men and women. The snow houses are so hot inside when they get those oil lamps going that nobody could wear any clothing.

"When our first winter overtook us on Minto Inlet we went into winter quarters with some of the Eskimos to show us the ropes. The autumn is their time for weddings, and most of the girls get married between the ages of 15 and 16. They pick a man they want and ask him to marry them or the man may do the asking. I talked to some of the pundits of Coronation about that, and the old man told me it was better to let a woman pick her own man because it saved a lot of trouble afterwards.

"If there is trouble the girl goes back to her people, or she need not do so. The man may take another wife, and, for that matter, two more, and the wives seem to live together in harmony. I lived with one man who had three wives, and with one woman who had two husbands. The woman who had two husbands always managed to keep one of them out fishing a good part of the time. She didn't seem to care which one.

"Now we hear a great deal of the Eskimo custom of rubbing noses. There is nothing to that so far as my observation goes. They kiss just like other people, and seem to be fond of kissing. When a girl likes you, she kisses you. If she forms a tender attachment for you, she declares herself without the slightest embarrassment. Some of the girls are really pretty when one gets used to them."

How Huns Treat Prisoners

Got Seven Days for Stealing a Carrot

An escaped British prisoner from one of the German camps furnishes up-to-date light upon the treatment that is still meted out to English and Colonial men in at least some camps. It appears that his experience proves what has again and again been suspected that, with the rising hatred of the German for the British and the Italian, they are marked men in camp, where officers share the prevailing feeling. This particular soldier says: "No one would permit such cruelties to be practised on defenceless men, and these soldiers. On one occasion all prisoners were lined up outside stark naked preparatory to bathing. A German sentry purposely jostled a British lad, because he was a famous boxer. Imagine how heroic that fellow was not to knock him in the jaw. The huts were moving with vermin. The Germans collected for wreaths for any soldier that might die, but we found out that the money was pocketed and spent on lager beer in place of wreaths. I once stole a couple of carrots, driven to it by sheer hunger. I got seven days in a civilian prison for the offence. My regret now is that I did not steal enough to get sixty days. I got an approach to decent grub while in that prison."

Alberta Wool Industry Increasing

The increase in the sheep-raising industry on the small farms of Alberta during the past few years, said an expert witness before the Dominions Royal Commission recently, was astonishing. He estimated the present Alberta output at approximately 2,000,000 pounds from a little less than 400,000 sheep. The market for the wool, he said, was to be found in the United States rather than in Canada.

The Canary's Death

Visitor (noticing empty cage): Did your canary die a natural death?

Bobby: Yes'm; the cat ate him. — Boston Evening Transcript.

To Teach Canadians Value of Savings

All Bank Branches to Be Used By Great Government Scheme

In carrying out the campaign of National Savings for War Purposes which he has in view, the Canadian Minister of Finance will utilize the 3,000 or more branches of the chartered banks and the Post Office savings branches throughout the Dominion.

The Minister's idea is to provide facilities whereby individual savings from one dollar up may be accumulated in a special war savings account until a certain sum is reached, when the privileges will be given the depositor of purchasing a War Saving certificate of the Dominion Government, which will be most attractive as a short-date investment security and whose terms will be such as to encourage the holder to retain it until maturity.

To work out the details of the proposal and arrange for the effectual co-operation of the banks, the Minister has asked a committee of the Bankers' Association to confer with the Deputy Minister of Finance, who has had the plans of the Minister under consideration for some time past.

The carrying out of the campaign will involve extensive advertising by both the Dominion Government and the banks, and in this connection the Minister favors a steady, persistent, rational propaganda, and not one of the sensational or whirlwind variety.

Upon his return from England he will speak throughout the country upon the subject and arrange any further organization that may be necessary to make the scheme a success.

Apart from the advantage of the plan in assisting the war finance of the Dominion Government, and incidentally the Imperial Government, in meeting its obligations on orders placed in Canada, the national benefit to be derived from increased savings is regarded as apparent to all.

Sheep Farming

Splendid Opportunity Offered to the Returned Soldiers

Agriculturally, Canada is and has been a land of big things. Sheep, however, although great money-makers in many other countries, have received anything but the attention their possibilities well merit in this country. Yet every province in Canada has proven to include extensive areas highly suitable to the successful pursuit of the sheep-breeding industry, and climatic conditions seem favorable in practically all parts of the Dominion.

One peculiarity of this country is its suitability to either fertile or inferior lands. Much money has been made with sheep on farms where no other line of farming could possibly have been followed. Another peculiarity is that it may be conducted either on a small scale, earning a satisfactory income, or on a very large scale, building a fortune. The single-handed farmer with his tidy little flock of high-grade ewes is sure of a comfortable income, while the rancher with his widely-scattered flocks and his hired shepherds may be easily on a financial par with the railway president.

To soldiers returning to peaceful pursuits in this country, in my opinion, no single line should prove more attractive than sheep-farming. Even though previously entirely innocent of any knowledge in this connection, one really interested can easily and quickly get into the business. The initial investment is small, the daily labor is light, and the sum of work for the year much less than with most other lines of livestock. Besides, the work is of such a character that great physical strength or robust health is not essential to success, though these conditions are usually most necessary to farming.

There is plenty of room, there are many farms ready and waiting for thousands of small sheep farmers, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, to say nothing of the prairie provinces and British Columbia. Anyone at all interested in making a living in this country, with a minimum expenditure in capital and labor, cannot afford to neglect the possibilities of this most attractive industry, for its present returns are most satisfactory, and even when war prices fall there is no reason why it should not continue to prosper.—Saskatoon Star.

He Lost His Case

Lord Reading — better known to fame as Sir Rufus Isaacs—recently told the story of his first brief.

He had been retained to defend a man, a street trader, who had been summoned for selling bad figs.

Mr. Isaacs, as he then was, expatiated at length on the splendid quality of the fruit, and in this he was, as was only natural, backed up by his client.

Presently the magistrate intervened. Had either of them tasted the fruit? he asked.

They both confessed that they had not. Whereupon the magistrate suggested that either the defendant or his counsel should eat some in court.

Mr. Isaacs turned to his client: "Go on," he whispered, "eat one or two."

"What will happen if I don't?" whispered the other in reply.

"You'll lose the case."

"All right," answered the defendant resignedly, "then lose it I'll have to."

"Is golf an expensive game?"

"It must be. I heard my husband telling a friend the other day that he had to replace about eighteen pivots on the first nine holes."—Detroit Free Press.

Five libraries in the world contain more than 1,000,000 volumes each.

English Farm Labor And the War

320,000 Have Left the Land for the Colors

The Journal of Agriculture (Eng.) in a discussion on the English agricultural labor problem says it is estimated that 320,000 men have left the land in the United Kingdom since the beginning of the war, and to this figure will have to be added the number leaving between now and the end of the war; the number who will not go back to the land is estimated at twenty-five per cent. of the enlistments, or at least 80,000.

From examination of the means to be adopted to meet this serious shortage, the committee which has inquired into the matter are forced to the conclusion that unless the agricultural production and population are to be further reduced, a considerable number of ex-service men who were not employed in farm work on the outbreak of the war will have to be brought into English agriculture.

Referring to the possibility of the ex-service man settling in the Dominions, or in foreign countries, the committee think a great deal might be done, not only to bring home to him the comparative advantages of life in a more settled country, but to improve the conditions that have hitherto prevailed.

As a means of improving conditions it is suggested that small allotments of land be made near towns so that artisans engaged in industrial employment in those towns may provide at least a portion of their food supply in their spare time. It is further suggested, with a view to giving an added stimulus to general farming, that duties be placed on agricultural produce imported, which will be sufficient to give the protection that is necessary to the farmer.

It is evidently the intention of those behind what is proposed to keep at home the prospective farm laborers it was hoped might be attracted to this country. It also appears probable, in addition to this, Canadian farmers may find, after the war, that the United Kingdom will no longer offer a free market for their produce.

Profit in Eggs

The Consumption of Eggs Is on the Increase

It is estimated that Canada and Cuba, during the last twenty years, received from the United States about three-fourths of all the eggs exported by that country during that period. This situation, however, has now changed. As against an importation in 1913 of 13,240,111 dozen, we imported in 1915 not more than 3,783,952 dozen. On the other hand, while in 1913 we exported only 147,149 dozen, in 1915 we exported 7,898,322 dozen. This constitutes a net increase in production, in two years, of at least 17,100,000 dozen. Practically all these exports went to the United Kingdom.

Notwithstanding the surplus in Canada which these figures indicate, prices during March, April and May have remained at an extraordinarily high level. For the first quarter of the year of 1916, the price to producers, selling co-operatively, has been at least 4c in advance of the price received for the same period in 1915. For the month of March, it was at least 5c in advance, and for the month of April at least 3c in advance of last year's price for these respective months. The demand for eggs for local consumption, for storage purposes and for immediate export has rarely reflected in the prices just quoted. Heavy domestic consumption in the face of the high price for meats, partly explains this condition. Confidence in the export demand on the part of the produce trade confirms it from another direction. Notwithstanding increased production, the egg and poultry business in Canada is in a very strong position at the present time.

Under these circumstances, we believe that it will be a very wise practice to raise as many chickens as it is possible or practicable to handle. Early hatched chicks make good winter layers. Rough grains will probably be produced in abundance in Canada this year and the feeding of poultry at a profit should be materially assisted from this source. Eggs at winter prices are a paying proposition, in any event. Poultry, alive or dressed, under present and prospective market conditions, can unquestionably be reared and finished at a decided profit. A good flock of poultry, if carefully handled, will serve to prevent waste on the farm and promote economy in living expenses, such as is particularly necessary when all farm products are becoming so marketable and so dear.

"What's the matter?" asked the young doctor of a patient who seemed extremely pessimistic regarding his chances.

"Oh, I don't know, doctor; but I feel that I shall never pull through here!"

"Nonsense, my boy — nonsense! Why, your case is absolutely the same as an illness I had years ago. Yet look at me—strong and hearty as ever!"

"Yes," replied the patient, "but, then, I expect you had a good doctor!"

Our Touchy Help

Mistress: You needn't get angry, Bridget. I merely asked you to try and not snore so loud nights.

Bridget: It's interferin' ye are wid what Oi do outside me workin' hours, and Oi'll not shtand it.

Although it costs but six cents a day in India for men to wave fans to keep the air circulating in houses, they are gradually being replaced by electric fans as cheaper and more reliable.

Close Together Settlement Plans

There Are Arguments Both Ways, and Safeguards Are Needed

The discussion of the idea of close-together settlement recommended by Commissioner W. J. Black, Baron Shaughnessy and others is being continued with good effect. It is of the highest importance that the wisdom and feasibility of the proposition should be demonstrated before embarking on any wholesale operation. The motive as intended in these columns may not be fully understood. It has nothing to do with assisting speculators to dispose of useless lands. The points concerned are these: Closer settlement reduces the demand for extensive railway construction, with which the country is already overburdened to an enormous extent. It makes for better roads, inasmuch as government grants need not be shot out so far into the wilderness, but be bunched nearer market towns. It provides returned soldiers, unfamiliar with farming, with neighbors who can pilot them over the first difficult year or two. It places the soldier and other settlers (if the benefit were extended beyond soldiers) reasonably near elevators, markets and stores. This list of reasons is probably not exhaustive, and a further one has been offered by the great Trades and Labor Congress at Toronto. It is that such closer settlement will mean that the amenities of life, the social and neighborly advantages will be within reach.

Anyone familiar with the country districts is struck by a number of objectionable features. One is the uncultivated condition of quantities of acreage within a few miles of market towns. The other is the sight of exiled settlers thirty and forty miles from civilization, and many miles even from neighbors. Homesteaders who prove up, but are disgusted with the loneliness, and with the impossibility of farming profitably, leave the district, and perhaps the country, as soon as patent is granted. The provincial government then stigmatizes them as "speculators," and proceeds to tax them out of existence. Thus as pointed out, two wrongs are done. First, by the Dominion government in inviting them to locate where there will be no railways for many years and then by the provincial government in penalizing them for having accepted the Dominion government's invitation.

There may be much in the argument that this question should be taken up by the provincial governments. But it would be better to have the Dominion government take it up than have it neglected altogether. Some advise settlement boards jointly appointed by both governments, and this seems a sensible proposition.

A potent criticism is that by expropriating the speculator's land he is given the money to speculate elsewhere. Legislation should be directed to meet this. All land sold after a set date should be held under the condition, that if not cultivated within one year of purchase the wild land tax should apply. It should be held under the further condition that in case of expropriation, the price to be paid should not in any event exceed the original purchase price paid on or after the set date. The expropriating price might, however, be less. If intending speculators were made aware that in buying lands for an increase of price, in other words for speculation, they ran the risk of having them expropriated for less than they paid for them, and under no circumstances whatever could they possibly under expropriation get more than they paid, it would effectually curb speculation. — Saskatoon Star.

Canada's Egg Trade

Last Year Canada Exported Over Seven Million Dozen

Only four years ago we were huge importers of eggs. Our home requirements were then far greater than our production. In 1913 we imported over thirteen million dozen. Since that time production has so increased that last year we exported a surplus of over seven million dozen. This condition, however, is likely to cease when the war concludes. The nearby countries will resume their flow of eggs to Great Britain and, in order to get a foothold on that market, we shall then have to meet the competition of such countries as Denmark, Holland and Ireland. We shall not do this successfully unless there is a big improvement made in the quality of the stock we produce and export. We could not follow a better course than was followed by Denmark, Sweden and Ireland. These countries have formed egg circles, or marketing associations. Co-operation will do for us as much as it has done for Denmark. We already have good evidence on this point. Some five or six years ago Prince Edward Island eggs had about the worst reputation of any eggs going upon the Montreal market. A co-operative association was formed, which now handles about sixty per cent. of the output of that province. Last year a quarter of a million dollars' worth of eggs were sold through this association. It is the practice of this association to grade carefully, honestly and according to a definite standing. As a consequence it has won for the Island a reputation for its products such as is not enjoyed by any other province in the Dominion. J. H. Hare, in Agricultural Gazette.

Proof Positive

Lady Customer: Yes, this is better weather now. Some people think all the rain we had a little time ago was caused by the firing of heavy guns in Belgium.

Dressfitter: I don't see how that can be, madam, for I remember we mostly had very fine weather during the South African war.—Punch.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

A Most Extraordinary Cure of Epileptic Fits

Mother Had Appealed to Three Doctors in Vain---Cured Four Months Ago by Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

This letter from Mrs. Noxel is endorsed by Mr. H. J. Mahaffy, druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., as being true and correct. While it reports a most remarkable cure of epileptic fits by use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, it only goes to corroborate similar cures reported by others.

Mrs. Henrietta M. Noxel, R. R. No. 1, Humberstone, Ont., writes: "I cannot help writing to you, as I want you to know what a blessing Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills have been to my boy. He was taken with very violent fits, would twitch all over, his eyes would turn towards his nose, his jaws set and his lips turn almost purple. He would clench his fists tightly, become unconscious and then go into a long sleep. After several hours he would wake up sighing and so weak he could not stand. I was afraid he would die and took him to the doctor, who pronounced his case epilepsy. As his medicine was not effective and the fits continued, I took him to another doctor at Fonthill, but his medicine seemed to make him worse.

"As the boy's nerves were in such a state that he could not sit down or lie down, and the fits continued, I took him to a third doctor, who said that he would not undertake to cure epilepsy, as no doctor could cure it. That night I went home very much discouraged, and when I took my dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I gave my boy a dose, and that was the first night in weeks that he slept well. I kept on giving him the Nerve Food three times a day and occasionally a Kidney-Liver Pill to keep the kidneys and bowels active. I can, with a clear conscience, say that he has not had even one fit since beginning this treatment. I give him no other medicine. He looks and feels well, and as there have been no returns of the old trouble for four months, I believe he has been cured. I can never cease to be grateful to the manufacturers of these medicines, for I am sure I would have lost my boy if it had not been for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. H. J. Mahaffy, druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "This is to certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Henrietta M. Noxel, and believe that the statement she has made in regard to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is true and correct."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Larger Uniforms Wanted

Probably never in the history of the world has it happened that a great part of a nation has improved its physical standard so rapidly, says The Nation. In whole battalions of Lancashire recruits the uniforms that were issued on enlistment have been exchanged since for larger sizes, and the people of the districts where the new armies have been billeted have remarked the extraordinary change that has come over these soldiers with a few months of open-air and good food.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Childhood ailments in most cases come through some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets have been proved by thousands of mothers to be the greatest medicine known for the cure of these ailments, simply because they regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. Concerning them Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Economic Problems in Canada

It is true that, to offset the extra cost of his food and raiment which the Canadian now faces, he has, if an active worker, been getting more and steadier work, and at considerable increase of wage. Nor has the Canadian producer of basic food supplies [illegible] yet to be affected [illegible] to endure the pinch is the salaried group, which is unorganized, not vocal in any commanding way, unskilled in furthering group interests, and not receiving any increase of income while meeting enforced expenditure for food, raiment and other necessities, and also, in some cases, facing new forms of taxation. As it is from this class, and not from the proletariat, that many leading radicals of all countries come, it is interesting to speculate as to what will be the effect upon coming political and social changes in the Dominion of any discontent that may arise within the salaried officials' group and among men practising the professions, following prolonged experience with an era of high prices for daily necessaries.—Christian Science Monitor.

A Horse's Value at Different Ages

According to a report of the United States Bureau of Agriculture based on the average of reports received from one hundred and fifty farmers, a horse has reached his maximum value at the age of six years. At the ages from five to eight the value is about as high as it ever gets, then it steadily declines and at the age of sixteen it is about the same as at one year. The figures are based on horses worth $250 at the age of six years. Such a horse was said to be worth $39 at birth, $63 at six months, $96 at one year, $142 at two years, $185 at three years, $220 at four years, $242 at five years and $250 at six years. After this time there's a decline, when at the age of nine or ten the value is reduced to about $200. In some sections of the country weanlings and yearlings are valued at considerably more than here given and old horses are often valued less. It will be understood that these are farmers' figures and are therefor based on farm values. Cab drivers, for instance, might have an entirely different scale.

"What do you think of the gas stove, Bridget?"

"Sure, mum, it's a great invintion. Whin you and the master was away for over Sunday, mum, I burned it all the time, mum, and there seems to be plinty of gas still left."—New York Sun.

The Proven Asthma Remedy.—Since asthma existed there has been no lack of much-heralded remedies, but they have proved short-lived and worthless. The ever-growing reputation of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has given it a place in the field of medicine which no other can approach. It has never been pushed by sensational methods, but has simply gone on effecting relief and making new converts.

A penitent-looking man was on trial for vagrancy and disturbance of the peace. The judge seemed inclined to be lenient with him.

"What was the prisoner doing when you arrested him?" he said to the policeman.

"He was having a very heated argument with a cab-driver, your Honor."

"But that doesn't prove that he was the worse for liquor," the judge said. "Many sober people have arguments with cab-drivers."

"So they do, your Honor," said the policeman, "but in this case there was no cab-driver."—New York Times.

Training Men Disabled In War for the Land

Interesting Experiment Being Carried on in England of Value to Canada

Canadians are looking forward with considerable hope to the arrangements, made and making, to establish ex-soldiers as farmers.

First in order of importance, of course, must be the Dominion government's plan. This, as the prime minister assured Sir Rider Haggard the other day, "will be satisfactory to all those who have at heart the great purpose." For its details we must wait till parliament meets.

Then there is the scheme embodied in the British Columbia "Soldiers' Homestead Act." This includes a free grant of land, and a loan of money for improvements to each soldier settler, with exemption from all except school taxes, and five years' exemption from seizure for debt.

There is also the scheme of the Canadian Pacific Railway—a development of the ready-made farm system, the company devoted millions of dollars to this enterprise.

Most of the schemes proposed are for able-bodied men; and for general farm work an able body is as necessary as an able mind. But some forms of work on the land can be hopefully undertaken even by men more or less disabled.

The government, through its military hospitals commission, is already giving the men at some of the convalescent institutions instruction in gardening and poultry-raising; and a good deal of progress may be expected along these lines.

Canadians are therefore keenly interested in watching the similar experiments now being carried on in the Old Country.

In England, the first experiment in the programme of training disabled soldiers for work on the land started eight months ago at the Cheshire County Council's Agricultural College, and the result so far is regarded as most promising.

Some of the men have either lived in the country or worked on the land but all alike have shown considerable aptitude. They have been disabled in various ways. Two, for instance, have lost an arm, and one a hand; but all three have shown themselves perfectly competent to do good work. In every case the country life and work in the open air have been of benefit to them.

The main endeavor has been to make the men good all-round farmers. Some of them will be able to manage small farms of their own; others have obtained or are obtaining sufficient practical knowledge to assist in gardening, dairy work, or poultry-raising. All spend much more time in actual work than in attending classroom lectures, but they are learning a little botany and chemistry, and enough veterinary surgery for simple purposes. Some of the men have already been placed in good situations.

One of the most urgent requirements of our own country is that our returning soldiers shall be encouraged and assisted in every practicable way to seize the opportunities offered them for such training, and this will be available not only at the Convalescent Hospitals, where a beginning can be made, but afterwards at the agricultural schools and colleges which have offered to instruct men disabled from returning to their previous occupation.

The government makes special money allowances for the maintenance of the men and their families while this instruction is being taken.

Mrs. Jones: Fred, dear, mamma says she has made up her mind to be cremated.

Jones (absent-mindedly): All right. Tell her to put on her things and I'll take her along.—London Fun.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

"My daughter is a wonder at the piano," said the proud father.

"That's so, for wonders never cease," said the man who occupied the adjoining flat.

CHILBLAINS

Easily and Quickly Cured with

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

DOUGLAS & CO., Prop'rs, Hepworth, Ont.

Co-Operative Implement Societies for England

Numerous co-operative implement societies are being formed in Great Britain. Such societies have been in operation in Ireland since 1912, but in England they are an entirely new departure and have been brought into being with a view to alleviating in some measure the scarcity of labor. The capital of each society is usually around a thousand pounds, or $5,000, divided into one pound shares. Five per cent. is paid up and a bank called upon for an overdraft to the extent of the uncalled capital.

The Passenger: I wonder you don't use a brush for writing your labels, Sandy.

The Porter (hopefully): Weel, the company diena' allow us brushes, ye see, so we just have tae use our tongues. The only trouble is keeping them wet."—Pearson's Weekly.

THE SHADOW OF BROKEN HEALTH

Can Be Quickly Dispelled Through the Use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills

When the shadow of poor health follows your life; when hope begins to fade and friends look serious, then is the time you should remember that thousands just as hopeless have been cured and restored to the sunshine of health by the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich blood which brings a glow of health to anaemic cheeks; cures indigestion, headaches and backaches, drives out the stinging pains of rheumatism and neuralgia, strengthens the nerves and relieves as no other medicine can do the aches and pains from which womanfolk alone suffer. In any emergency of poor health give Dr. Williams Pink Pills a fair trial and they will not disappoint you. Here is a case that will bring hope to many a weary sufferer. Mrs. E. C. Taylor, Ascot Ave., Toronto, says: "A few years ago I was so run down with anaemia that I could scarcely walk about the house, and was not able to leave it. I had no color; my appetite was poor and I was constantly troubled with headaches, dizzy spells and general disinclination to move about or do anything. I tried many medicines, but none of them helped me, and my friends thought I was in a decline. One day a friend who was in to see me asked if I had tried Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I had heard of this medicine often, but had not used it, so I determined to give it a trial. I certainly got a pleasant surprise, for after using two boxes I could feel an improvement in my condition. Continuing the use of these pills, I began to regain my health, the headaches and dizzy spells were disappearing, and I began to gain weight. People began enquiring what I was taking and I was not slow to give Dr. Williams Pink Pills the credit. I took the pills for less than two months, and completely regained my old-time health and strength. I hope my experience may convince some doubting person as to the great merit of Dr. Williams Pink Pills, as I certainly have cause to be a firm champion of them."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Mayor of a western town hit upon a novel scheme to rid himself of a bore, who had pestered him for some time. The Mayor's doorkeeper was a good-natured, obliging chap, and he could never find it in his heart to turn the bore away. Just as sure as the Mayor was in the bore was sure to be admitted. One day the Mayor determined to end the persecution. So he said to his doorkeeper: "Henry, do you know why Smith continues to come here so regularly?"

"No, sir; I can't say that do."

"Well, Henry, I don't mind telling you in confidence that he's after your job."

"From that day," says the Mayor, "I saw no more of the bore."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

They Laugh at Death

What is it in the race and age that makes the young Englishman bred in our modern cities the most impenitently and elaborately light-hearted and frivolous being in the whole civilized world? He has simply no equal, one might say no competitor. Beside him the ordinary Frenchman or Italian is a highly organized compound of gravity and rhetoric, the Teuton a lump of heaviness, the Russian or Scandinavian an abyss of melancholy. The young American possibly comes nearest, but he by comparison is a person of enormous external seriousness. Every observer who has endeavored to describe the British army and its way has dwelt upon the unconquerable frivolity of the private soldier, who, while complaining of every imaginable trifle of the day's round, confronts with a jest the worst horrors of field and trench. No one can tell how many of the bravest and finest youths in history have gone to their death singing a music-hall refrain!—The Manchester Guardian.

The Man who Names Pullman Cars sprang at The Man Who Names Collars.

"Wshdgebvfthgdf," he hissed.

"Gbcvdfrscujk," was the withering reply.

"Come, come, boys," expostulated the gentle-voiced keeper, "you were not to talk shop, you know."—Puck.

First Tommy: My wife writes she 'opes as 'ow I won't be getting any "billet doux." Now wot's that mean?

Second Tommy (proud of his French): Well, "billet" is a billet, see? and "doux" is soft. Soft job, I take it, she means.

First Tommy: Oh! Does she? I'll soft job 'er when I get 'ome.—Passing Show.

The Marriage Service

Roxanna Rox: Harold, may I ask the clergyman to omit from the marriage service the word "obey"?

Harold Hardup: Certainly, [illegible]. Just tell him to make it "love, honor and supply."—Puck.

Increasing the Yield

Millions Added to Farmers' Wealth By Use of Good Seed

"About 40 million bushels of seed is required to plant the annual crop of cereals and potatoes in Canada. This includes 32,821,000 bushels of cereals and 7,179,000 bushels of potatoes," says the August issue of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada. "On the character of this seed the value of the crop largely depends. The secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association holds the view that an increase per acre of five bushels of wheat, ten bushels of oats and ten bushels of potatoes may reasonably be looked for as a result of using superior rather than such ordinary seed as many farmers plant.

"Dr. C. A. Zavitz, professor of field husbandry at the Ontario agricultural college, found by repeated trials that the yield of grain crops was increased 19 per cent. by the use of large rather than small seed. Although no specific tests to prove the advantage of the use of plump, vigorous seed over that of poor quality have been carried out by the Dominion experimental farms, the Dominion Cerealist holds the view that the difference in yield would average not less than ten per cent. This is for good and poor seed of the same variety. There is, moreover, a vast difference between varieties. From tests carried on by the federal and provincial governments it is estimated that another ten per cent. advantage may be secured by the use of the best sorts. That is to say, plump seed of one of the few leading varieties will get ten per cent. more crop than plump seed of such ordinary varieties as are commonly used.

"It is surprising that more farmers do not pay careful attention to the quality and variety of their seed. The Conservative commission have looked carefully into this question. In their agricultural survey in 1915, out of one hundred average farmers in each of four good Ontario counties, from eight to forty-seven per cent. did not know the name of any variety of grains sown. Only one in each of two counties, and two men in one county, were found to practise a systematic selection of seed grain, and but from two to eight per cent. of the farmers questioned put their seed grain more than twice through the fanning mill. Surveys made in many other parts of Canada reveal even less careful work.

"Considering together the attention paid to varieties selected, and the preparation of seed with regard to quality, it appears reasonable to estimate that the field crops of Canada would be increased at least fifteen per cent. if only plump seed of the best varieties most suitable to the respective localities were planted. The cereal crop of 1915 was estimated to have had a value of $558,127,200, and the potato crop of $35,964,000. Fifteen per cent. increase would have returned the magnificent addition of $89,113,680 from improved seed alone. But the use of improved seed also tends to improvement in cultural methods, still further increasing the returns from the land.

"As an agent in working towards this result, the Seed Fair holds a prominent place. Initiated by the seed branch of the federal department of agriculture, operated for a time on a co-operative basis, then handed over to the provincial departments of agriculture, along with annual financial aid, the Seed Fair is rapidly improving the agricultural industry.

WHY SUFFER WITH BACKACHE, KIDNEYS OR RHEUMATISM NOW?

Letter Tells of Long-looked-for Prescription.

Dear Readers—If I can do any good in the world for others, I wish to do it, and I feel that it is my duty to write about the wonderful results I received from the use of "Anuric." I was suffering from kidney and bladder troubles, scalding urine, backache and rheumatism, and feet and ankles swelled so that at times I could not walk without assistance. Had taken several different kinds of kidney remedies but all failed. I sent for a box of Dr. Pierce's newest discovery, "Anuric," which I received by mail in tablet form. I soon got better and am convinced that this popular new medicine is good. I wish to recommend it to my neighbors and everybody suffering from such troubles.

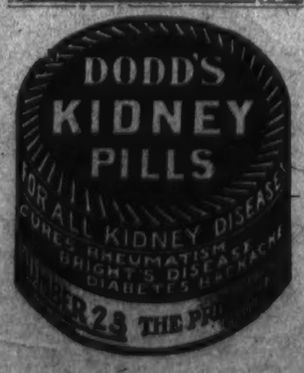
MRS. M. J. SARGENT.

NOTE: You've all undoubtedly heard of the famous Dr. Pierce and his well-known medicines. Well, this prescription is one that has been successfully used for many years by the physicians and specialists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for kidney complaints, and diseases arising from disorders of the kidneys and bladder, such as backache, weak back, rheumatism, dropsy, congestion of the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder, scalding urine, and urinary troubles.

Up to this time, "Anuric" has not been on sale to the public, but by the persuasion of many patients and the increased demand for this wonderful healin Tablet, Doctor Pierce has finally decided to put it into the stores, or send 10 cents for large trial package or 50 cents for full treatment.

Simply ask for Doctor Pierce's Anuric Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "Anuric" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signature on the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the ever-famous friend to ailing women, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, proven by years to be the greatest general tonic and reconstructor for any one, besides being the best blood-maker known.

In the last thirty years before the war Germany's agricultural workers increased by very nearly 2,000,000; Britain's decreased by a quarter of a million. Germany increased her textile workers by 200,000; Britain's by only 55,000. She increased her metal workers—iron, steel and engineering—by more than 1,500,000 against Britain's increase of 500,000. She increased her miners by 1,000,000 against Britain's 500,000; her building workers by 1,000,000 against Britain's 500,000, and so on in practically every branch of industry.



On the Firing Line

Artillery Officer Vividly Describes Horrors of the War

Writing from the front, a Canadian artillery officer says:

"The severity of the fighting around here, which continues from day to day, is almost past all imagination. Every new stretch of ground over which we advance is a wilderness, there is not one inch of ground not torn up, there is not one brick on another in any village. Whatever trenches the Huns might have occupied have entirely disappeared in the general scheme of destruction. When the infantry advance they improvise a cover for themselves by joining up the shell holes which are as numerous as the holes in wire netting. Bodies of dead soldiers, British and German, lie on the surface, if it can be called a surface. We came across old German gun positions at various points. Here we find ample traces of the deadly work of our artillery in carcasses, horses, wreckage, guns and quantities of unused German shells. We sometimes find deep dugouts which in some mysterious fashion have escaped the deluge of shells. If one takes a journey down one of these, it is to find that where our artillery has failed our infantry bombers have succeeded. It is no uncommon thing to find dozens of Germans bombed to death before they had time to emerge to meet the oncoming infantry. These dugouts, however, become fewer and fewer the more we advance, for the Huns have no time or no heart to build them before they are compelled to retreat again. Don't imagine all the dead in these parts are Germans. I wish to heaven they were. It is good to know this, though we are moving in the right direction. The further we go the less formidable are the fortifications we have to overcome."

The Benefit of the Doubt

"You don't think that money brings happiness?"

"Well, no."

"But still you are after money?"

"Yes, you see, while I don't think that money brings happiness, I'm dead sure that poverty doesn't."

It Testifies for Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, well know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

Canada Might Corner The Cattle Trade

John Bright, Livestock Commissioner, Says Europe Must Look to This Continent.

"Get Canada all set to jump in and corner the cattle trade at the end of the war by bolstering the farmer financially now, that he may have an adequate stock of cattle on hand and be ready to stand up to big demands."

This was the advice of John Bright, livestock commissioner to the Dominions royal commission, at Ottawa.

"With the war exterminating European cattle," he said, "the whole world must look to this continent for its supply in the years to come. There is no reason why Canada cannot be prepared to get the big part of the trade if she is ready, and to this end we recommend that the following measures be taken:

"We want an adequate intelligence system, which will collect data on the condition and quality of cattle as well as the number and forecast of the market conditions, so that the farmer may have ready the cattle that will be demanded at a certain time and so have a greater share of profit.

"This system should also provide by correspondence, figures on the conditions of the cattle industry in the United States, Argentina and Australia, so that the home markets may be prepared to cope with their competitors.

"We would have field officers appointed to assist farmers, and a technically trained man to represent the Canadian cattle trade in Great Britain, to assist in organizing the export trade, which will involve millions of Canadian money.

"Another most necessary aid is the establishment of an annual census on the number and condition of cattle in the Dominion.

"We want the co-operative action of the farmers in selling cattle encouraged as it has been in wool and eggs.

"Eggs worth $250,000 were handled by co-operative action last year, and between two and three million pounds of wool. The sale of wool in this manner has led to an improved product and greater profits to the farmer.

"Finally we want sale by grade and government supervision of the stock yards, and controlled operation of exchanges and the commission men.

"The government is now at work replenishing the supply of female cattle for breeding and feeding. Far too many have been slaughtered, and to increase production the government has sent out men to interest the farmer in buying up the female cattle offered for sale and returning them to the West. It has even gone as far as paying the personal expenses of the farmers to the cattle market who will come for this purpose.

"In the past two weeks between 1,000 and 1,200 cows have been returned to the West.

"Last spring the banks of the West were empowered to make loans and take chattel mortgages on cattle, and so the relations between the banks and the farmers are now quite satisfactory."

Homelike

Dasher: How did you enjoy your vacation?

Jerome: Fine; the hotel where I put up didn't seem like a strange place at all. It had all the discomforts of home.

Samples of German Lies

Under the new regime at Berlin, it would appear as if the newspapers throughout the Fatherland had received explicit instructions to manufacture lying on the "wholesale" plan.

The Magdeburgischer Zeitung — in its normal state of sanity a very reputable newspaper indeed—reports of the latest Zeppelin raid on England in a very matter of fact manner, and here are some of the "facts." "The sanatoria and lunatic asylums are full to overflowing, so that the wounded from the front can find there no room. Some say that in the Zeppelin raid of August 1 over 6,000 persons were injured. Others do not put the losses even as high as a tenth part of it. In the night of August 3, 15,000 persons are alleged to have been killed. This is possible, though not probable. The estimates of material damage caused also vary. Some assert very definitely that in the two nights damage amounting to $187,500,000 was caused. Others think it safe to go only to $6,250,000." And so on and so on. The world need wait no longer for a successor to a certain gentleman of the name of Ananias.

Women With Weakness Find New Strength

For all special weakness from which girls and women suffer, no surer remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they maintain that bracing health every woman so earnestly desires, they uproot disease and bring strength that lasts till old age.

The blood is richly nourished by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Appetite increases, weakness and secret ills give way to surplus energy and reserve vigor.

No pale girl, no ailing woman can afford to miss the enormous good that comes from Dr. Hamilton's Pills; get a 25c box today.

With the Irish Troops

The Irish Division Has Done Fine War Service

Major Wm. Redmond, brother of John Redmond, has sent to the London papers an inspiring letter on the work of the 16th Irish division in France, where it has been since December, 1915. The division was employed during the past summer at the section of the front where the fighting was hottest, and played a splendid part in the Somme battle. Redmond, inconcluding with an appeal to fellow Irishmen to keep up the strength of the regiment, says:

"The behavior of the battalion has been exemplary and both officers and men have shown on all occasions the utmost gallantry and devotion to duty. The number of military honors won by the division is over 100 and includes two Russian honors. On one occasion the division found itself side by side heading a line with the Ulster division, and when the men met from time to time the best of good feeling and comradeship was shown as between brother Irishmen.

"Such, in brief, is the record of the first two years of the existence of the 16th Irish division composed, as it is, like other divisions, of men the overwhelming majority of whom had absolutely no experience of soldiering when they joined from all parts of Ireland.

"It remains to be said that the 16th division needs reinforcements, and at once. It would be a thousand pities, indeed, it will be like a betrayal of the heroic dead, if the division which has brought so much honor to the Irish name ceased to be Irish. This must inevitably happen unless reinforcements come from Ireland."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Amateur Palmist: I think you are going to be married twice.

Miss Willing: You think! I'd rather you were sure I was going to be married once.

Not a Going Concern

Sox: Your new auto is sixteen horsepower, isn't it?

Fox: Um! Sixteen balky horsepower.

When The Doctor Says "Quit"

—many tea or coffee drinkers find themselves in the grip of a "habit" and think they can't. But they can—easily—by changing to the delicious, pure-food drink,

POSTUM

This fine cereal beverage contains true nourishment, but no caffeine, as do tea and coffee.

Postum makes for comfort, health, and efficiency.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Nervous & Sleepless

Take 2 Tablets at Bedtime and you will arise feeling Refreshed, Bright & Vigorous.

When you feel gloomy and depressed and cannot sleep, suspect your nerves. When you shrink from company and would rather be alone you are losing confidence in yourself, and that can only mean weak nerves. It is not natural to be solitary and unsociable, it shows clearly that vitality has become reduced, and the nervous system correspondingly weakened. But take Dr. Cassell's Tablets for such a condition and you will be astonished at the results, astonished at the bright new health you will gain, at the splendid vigour and vitality they will give you.

Mr. Poole, a business man of 60, Infirmary Road, Sheffield, England, says:—"I had lost all confidence in myself, and was actually afraid to meet people. The alertness and activity I had formerly possessed were gone. My digestion was feeble, and sleeplessness was terrible. But when I commenced taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets I soon felt better. Now I am as well and fit as any man of my age."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-spasmodic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dances Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

Sole Proprietors —Dr Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address, and 2 cents for postage, etc., to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

Britain's Greatest Remedy

GROCERY

Savings for each day in the week
THURSDAY, 5 pks Logan Berries 1.00
FRIDAY, 3 lbs Choice Black Tea 1.20
SAT. 8 lbs. Rice & 5 lbs. Beans 1.00
MONDAY, 10 lbs. Cranberries for 1.00
TUESDAY, 26 bars Royal Soap 1.00
WEDNESDAY, Fancy No1 Apples 2.00

A. Bergeskard & Co.

MILLINERY

We are selling at greatly reduced prices all trimmed Millinery.

All Hats ranging in price from $3 to 4.50 to clear at 1.50. This includes many smart models in all the leading shades and shapes

Also the balance of our Dress Hats, several large Black shapes trimmed in the seasons latest ideas and ranging in prices from $6 to 12.00 ——— to clear at $5.00

Men's Winter Shirts

Khaki Flannel Shirts with lay-down collars 2.00

Heavy Grey Twill Flannel Shirts - - 1.75

Tan Wool Shirts with separate soft collars - 1.75

Mixed Grey and Black Flannel Shirts--Special 1.25

Heavy All Wool Mackinaw Shirts, Tan Color, Special - 2.50

MEN'S
All Wool Plaid Check Mackinaws
$8.50

MEN'S
All Wool Black Mackinaw Coats (BIRDS)
6.00 6.50 8.00

MEN'S
Heavy Lumber men's Sox in Grey, Brown and Blue
75c. 1.00 1.25

Bleached Damask Table Cloths
At Much Less Than Their Real Worth

Table Cloths of Pure White Damask Assorted Patterns, size 58x81, 1.25

Table Cloths of Pure White Damask all pure linen 72x104, assorted patterns, 3.75, 4.00 and 5.00.

Table Cloths of Pure White Damask all pure linen, extra heavy weight, assorted patterns, 5.00.

Silence Cloth or Table Felt White only 58 in. wide
$1.00 yard

English Flannelette
Pure White Extra Soft Nappy Twilled Weave
27in, wide 17½c

White Linen Huck Towels
At Away Below Values
Good Heavy Weight
60c. pair

Men's Sweaters

Jumbo knit Sweaters, very heavy quality, in Tan, Pearl Smoke 4.50

Dark Brown Sweaters with fancy shawl collars - 2.50

Fancy Knit Sweaters in Grey, Grey with Navy trimmings, Tan with Cardinal trimmings, and Brown with tan trimmings - 4.50

Men's All Wool Worsted Jerseys, with buttoned shoulder - - 1.75

Boys' Sweaters, in Grey with Cardinal trimmings and Brown with Purple trimmings - - 1.75 and 2.00

A Bargain in Silk Velvets

Short lengths to clear at 95c. a yard. Reg. 1.25 to 1.50. Colors: Paddy green, New blue Tango, Cerise and Mahogany.

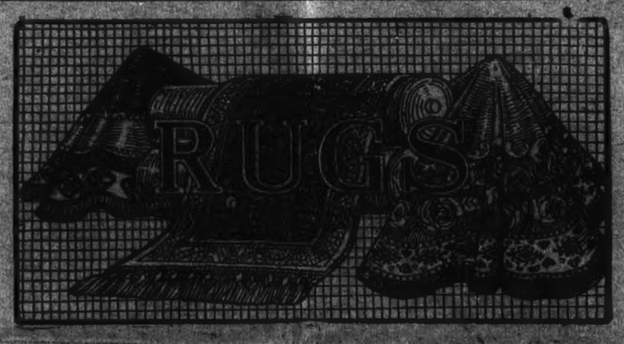
1 piece Wisteria Corduroy, fine rib, rich, heavy pile, 27 in. wide. To clear 60c. yd.

2 pieces of extra heavy Tweed Coating in dark grey mixtures, 54 in. wide. Extraordinary value, 1.50 yard.

LADIES
Leather Combination
Purse and Card Case
A Neat Xmas Present
50c. and 75c.

LADIES
Pure Thread
Silk Hose
In Black, Pink, Sky and White
1.50 per pair

We have a number of Tapestry and Brussels Carpet Squares which we are offering at practically the old prices



Tapestry Squares 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft at $10.25 and $10.75
Tapestry Squares 9 ft. x 9 ft at $12.50 and $14.75
Tapestry Squares 9 ft. x 12 ft. at $14.75 and $16.50
Brussels Squares 9 ft. x 9 ft. at $15.00

Mill Prices on Carpets and Rugs are away UP

Almost Double Pre War Prices

All Linen Guest Towelling
Pure White
Clover Leaf Pattern
22 inches wide
50c.

White Bed Spreads
Direct from the mills in Old Scotland
Full Bed Size
Extra Value
2.00, 2.25, 2.75.

Grey Union Flannel

Just the thing for cold winter wear, three qualities: twilled weave, 27 in. wide
22½c. 30c., 32½c.

Extra Heavy unbleached Canton Flannel, 50 yards only to clear at this price. 28 in. wide.
20c.

Priscilla Cloth, a fine, striped pattern, in delf blue, this All Wool color, 32½ inches wide, Special 25c.

Death of J. N. Tice

Mr. Joseph Nelson Tice, one of the pioneers of our district, passed away last Thursday evening, Nov. 16th, at the hospital in Calgary, aged 64 years. Born in Erie County, State of New York, he remained in the States until 1895, coming from South Dakota in that year to Lacombe. During his ten years of residence with us he was engaged in the livery business, and for some time was land guide for the Dominion Government.

In 1905 he removed to Stettler, pursuing the same business, and also acting as land guide. This gave him a wide acquaintance with the country and with the incoming settlers, so that for miles around no one was better known.

In addition to looking after his own special business he took a lively interest in the welfare of the towns in which he settled.

He was one of the first councilmen in Lacombe, serving two years. He also served as a member of the first town council of Stettler for two years, and then was the second man elected to the office of Mayor, a position he declined for a second term because of a contemplated visit to California. Owing to ill-health he went to that State in 1911, locating in Upland, and he remained in California until a short time ago, when he returned to Stettler.

For some time his health had been failing, though no serious results were looked for, but after a few days of severe illness the end came.

In his business life he was held in high esteem as a man of honor. Most obliging and of a cheerful disposition, he was a favorite with everybody. As a friend he was kind-hearted and true, and he was a friend to many a one in their hour of need.

He was also a loving father—kind to those in the home, fond of his grandchildren, retaining to the last that youthful spirit that finds pleasure in the company of the little ones. He was also a kind and thoughtful husband, looking well to the comfort and happiness of the home, and you were always sure of a hearty welcome and a pleasant time in that home.

He leaves to mourn his loss his beloved wife, four daughters, Mrs. J. W. Fortune, Mrs. W. Reid, of Lacombe, and Mrs. Dampier, of Harvey, N. Dakota, and Miss Cecilia, of California, and a son, Mr. C. J. Tice, of Millbank, S. Dakota. He will be much missed, but the memory of his kindness and cheerfulness will remain as a treasure in the hearts of those who are mourning a true friend, a loving father, and a kind husband.

The funeral service was conducted on Monday morning, in the home of Mr. J. W. Fortune by the Rev. Mr. White and the Rev. Mr. Attister, when a large number assembled to pay the last rites to our departed friend.

The pall-bearers were; Messrs. N. E. Carruthers, N. W. Morrison, A. M. Campbell, W. Burris, W. L. Elliott, and G. T. Jackson.

The sincere sympathy of the community is with the bereaved sorrowing hearts, and we commend them unto Him who comforteth us all in our tribulations.

W. C. T. U. ENTERTAINMENT

The parlor entertainment given on Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, of Lakeside, for the members of the W.C.T.U., of Lacombe, was a splendid success. The guests were delighted with the beautiful and modern new home, which is a practical demonstration that the farmer can have in his residence all the conveniences enjoyed in a city.

The programme prepared showed the efficiency of the hostess, and consisted in the first part of various parlor games which tried the skill, ingenuity, and resourcefulness of those taking part, and afforded great amusement.

The second part was dramatic, and consisted of a dialogue and several recitations. The dialogue by four young ladies of Lakeside illustrated the growth that has taken place in Western North America since 1850, and was full of amusing incidents. The recitations of Mrs. Furlong, Mrs Mole, and Mr. Henderson, were full of fun and tragedy, while the Rev. Mr. Amos, Blackfalds by his wonderful power of imitation brought forth peals of laughter.

Miss Whitelaw and Mrs. Denike furnished music.

Lunch was served, and a very pleasant evening's entertainment was brought to a close.

Lacombe Second-Hand Store

Twenty-Five Rifles, all calibres, new and second-hand; also all kinds of Rifle Shells, reasonable in price.

Highest prices in cash for your Furs.

Some Ladies and Gents' winter coats.

Overalls, $1.00.

Corduray Pants, $2.00

Two men's Buckskin Coats.

Congolium, 80c. per yard; also Rugs.

Beds, Springs, and Mattresses, new and second-hand.

One sett Single Harness, $9.00.

One new Double Driving Harness, $30.00.

One Pool Table, good as new, cheap.

Several good Heaters; Tank Heaters.

Building and Tar Paper; Roofing Nails.

Trunks and Suit Cases.

Ten Stoves and Ranges, new and second-hand.

One new Fire-Proof Safe, right size for farmers, $35.00.

One Buffalo Forge.

Axes and Handles, Saws and Hammers.

Violins, Banjos, Mandolins, and Guitars; Phonographs and Records; 1 Orchestra Drum; $15.00.

I trade in Farm Lands and Town Property.

O. BOODE.
NANTON STREET.

Mortgage Sale
—OF—
FARM PROPERTY
NEAR LACOMBE, ALTA.

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar, and by virtue of the powers of sale provided by The Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, at the office of W. G. Sage, in the Town of Lacombe, in the Province of Alberta, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of DECEMBER, 1916, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

The North-West Quarter of Section Thirty-Two, Township Forty, Range One, West of the Fifth Meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, reserving mines and minerals.

Terms of sale to be twenty per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale, or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumberances save taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that the above property is situated about nineteen miles from Lacombe, and that sixty acres of the quarter section is good arable land, with two acres of pasture land; eighty-eight acres of scrub land, and ten acres of slough. The property is fenced on four sides with three-strand wire fence and tamarac posts. The property is situated in a settlement of English speaking people, and is situated about three miles from a school. The buildings consist of house, stable, and granary, all in good condition. There were sixty acres of the said land under cultivation this year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Griesbach, O'Connor, & Company, Solicitors, Edmonton.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of October, 1916.

GRIESBACH, O'CONNOR, & COMPANY,
Vendor's Solicitors.

Approved: R. J. Hamilton,
A. Deputy Registrar.
(N. 15-3c)

The Land Titles Act.
Application No. 825

Mortgage Sale
—OF—
VALUABLE FARM LAND

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar, and by virtue of the powers of sale provided by the Land Titles Act under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, in the Town of Lacombe, in the Province of Alberta, at 2 o'clock p.m., on

SATURDAY, 9th day of DECEMBER

A.D. 1916, the following property, namely:

The North-East Quarter of Section Twenty-Eight (28), Township Forty-One (41), Range Four (4), West of the Fifth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

Terms of sale to be 15 per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale, or upon application to the Vendor's Solicitor.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumberances, save the exceptions, reservations, and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown, or in the existing certificate of title, and any seed grain lien in favor of the Crown that may still be outstanding and taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed of the following particulars:

This property consists of 160 acres of land, of which 40 acres are good arable land and the balance is low land and slough, of which a large portion is suitable for hay or pasture. The said property is fenced on all sides with two-strand wire fence and tamarac posts. The soil on said property is chocolate loam averaging approximately 10 inches in depth, with clay subsoil. The property is watered by sloughs. The nearest railway station to the said property is Leslieville, a distance of 11½ miles. The property is situated 3 miles from a school and 2½ miles from a church, in a settlement of English speaking people.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to

S. A. DICKSON, Barrister,
602 Tegler Block,
Edmonton, Alberta,
Solicitor for the Vendor.

Dated at, the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 5th day of November, 1916.

Approved: L. E. Barclay,
A.D. Registrar, N.A.L.R.D.
(N. 15-3c)

LOST

One dark red steer two years old, branded ⌣M on left ribs; piece cut out of right ear; left ear split. Anyone knowing where this steer is, please notify me and receive a reward.

Bert DeAroff,
Bentley, Alta. (R. 1)

Lacombe Nursery

ALBERTA GROWN NURSERY STOCK

We have Apples, Crabs, Plums, and Cherries. All small Fruits, and Perrennial Flowers.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR PLANTING

Special Value in Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, and Cucumber Plants. We have no Sales Agents in the District. Order personally or write to

J. N. B. McDonald
MANAGER (Lacombe Branch - - - LACOMBE, ALBERTA

Simply a little rub with a cloth keeps the highly burnished cooking top always glistening, dustless clean, without blacking; in four pieces it cannot warp or bulge.

McClary's Kootenay Range

It won't be hard to decide what range you want in your kitchen after I show you the Kootenay's special features.

SOLD BY A. M. CAMPBELL

You Need Foot Wear

I have just stocked a full line of Men's and Boys'

Boots and Shoes
Rubbers and Gum Boots
Felt Shoes, all Kinds
Mitts and Gloves Etc.

Also a Full Line of Moose Hide Moccasins and Mitts

Everything for the Feet

Remember everything I sell is guaranteed to be first class or money will be refunded.

Libor Peterka, Shoemaker
Opposite Titsworth's